The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

48d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1861. No. 19.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. —Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
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Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street,
Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. KISE, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 6, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction.
McCURDY & CRASS.
Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far any ever offered in this market for the price.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

The Muse.

COME WHERE BIBLE TRUTHS ARE SPOKEN.

Come where Bible truths are spoken,
Where the blessed gospel's taught,
Promises of God ne'er broken,
Rest with holy influence fraught;
Children may partake the blessing,
Freely offered, freely given,
Thro' the Sabbath school are pressing
Many to the gates of Heaven. [Repeat.]

Christ, in all his invitations,
Made on earth, to children gave,
Special care, and all the nations
Trusted in his power to save.
"Suffer them to come unto me,"
Were the words said everywhere,
"God shall hear and answer thro' me
All that come with praise and prayer."

Hark, the Sabbath bells are ringing—
Children listen to the sound—
Gather where sweet anthems singing,
Followers of "the Lamb" are found.
Haste away, the morn is shining—
To the Sabbath school repair,
Let no worldly thought beguiling,
Keep you from your duty there.

BEAUTIFUL ZION.

Beautiful Zion built above,
Beautiful city that I love,
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple—God its light;
He who was slain on Calvary,
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful heaven, where all is light,
Beautiful angels clothed in white,
Beautiful strains that never tire,
Beautiful harps through all the choir;
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshiping at the Savior's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there;
Thither I press with eager feet,
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne of Christ our King,
Beautiful songs the angels sing,
Beautiful rest, all wanderings cease,
Beautiful home of perfect peace;
There shall my eyes the Savior see,
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

Miscellaneous.

Make a Beginning.—Remember in all things if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled in a garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in a savings bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things, they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, heistating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had made a beginning.

What is Money.—Money is independence. Money is freedom. Money is education.—Money is the gratification of taste, benevolence, and public spirit. The man is a fool or an angel who does not try to make money. A clear conscience, good health, and plenty of money are among the essentials of full joyous existence. Still unfortunately it too often happens that people who have an abundant supply of money are destitute of character. While it is desirable that men should have both, notwithstanding all the advantage of money, it is better to have character.

Morals of Sorrow.—But for the sorrow of the heart, where would the affections find their strength? Our virtues, like the aromatic shrubs of the forest, only give out their sweets when their leaves are bruised and trampled. He who has not felt sorrow may be scarcely said to have known love, since the most precious joys of the soul arise from sympathies that are seldom known till they are necessary to soothe an infirmity or satisfy a need.

Cheap Paint.—Noticing an inquiry for a cheap paint to put on old buildings, in answer I would say I have had some experience in that line and will give the desired information.

In the first place take some fine old meal, mix it with cold water; then put it on the stove, and keep stirring it till it boils. Then reduce it to the desired thickness with warm water. If you wish to have it white, stir in whiting, or any other color you like. Apply with a brush the same as paint. It fills the pores in the wood, so that after two coats, it will cost no more to paint an old building than it would a new one. It penetrates the wood, and does not peal off like whitewash. It will last a number of years, as the oily nature of the meal keeps it from washing.

☞Hall's *Journal of Health* recommends apples as a healthful article of food, and says that if taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicine. Solomon says, "Comfort me with apples."

☞In Portland, Oregon, there is a man who lived with his wife several years, and they had several children. At last she got tired of him and proposed that they should get a divorce. He said he had no objection, if she would support him. She agreed to do so, and they were divorced. She is now married to another man and supports her former husband by retaining him in the family as a servant.

☞A schoolma'm in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthography. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "F-l-o-w-e-r-e-t, floweret, a little flower," went off a tow-head in a perfect streak.—"*Wavelet.*" "W-a-v-e-l-e-t, wavelet, a little wave," was the prompt return. "*Bullet.*" "B-u-l-l-e-t, a *little bull*," shouted urchin number three, who was innocence personified.

☞"Charley, what would our wives say if they knew where we were?" said the Captain of a schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going on shore and being wrecked.

"Humph! I'd shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

SENATOR BIGLER.

Of all the men in the Senate of the United States, none deserve better of the country than the Senator from Pennsylvania, whose name heads this article. Throughout the whole of the startling and alarming crisis, which mad and insane fanaticism has brought upon the country, his efforts for peace and the preservation of the Union have been untiring. Upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, he has stood up nobly—a conservative among rash and unreasonable men from both sections—earnestly pleading and protesting against the wickedness of those who are madly bent upon plunging the country into ruin. If his efforts should be vain, and that most horrible of results, a war of brother against brother should occur, Mr. Bigler can retire from his Senatorial position secure in the confidence of the people, and with the proud consciousness of a duty well performed.

The following is the eloquent conclusion to one of Mr. Bigler's recent speeches in the Senate:

But Senators talk of war: and it disturbs no man's nerves that widely separated States and communities should do so. The men of the artic regions of the United States, away up in Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts, can shake their gory locks at those inhabiting a neck of land in the tropics of America, known as Florida: and the Floridians, in turn, may manifest a belligerent design. Such a fight will be bloodless: but it will be far otherwise with the free and slave States bordering on each other, should that be the line of division. They will be within striking distance and to them this war will be no idle bravado.—It will be a matter of life and death. Look at the position of my own glorious old State. No broad river, or high mountain, or deep chasm, or high wall, divides her from the slaveholding States. From the waters of the Ohio to those of the Delaware, her broad side lies nestling close up against the sides of her slaveholding sisters. First, on the west, comes Virginia, then Maryland, and then full up in her generous bosom, rests her little sister Delaware, with the heads of both reclining on the banks of the river where, at the same moment the rays of the morning sun may kiss the brow of both.—For four hundred miles, from the Ohio to the Delaware, her south side reclines against the north side of slaveholding States; mountain to mountain, hill to hill, valley to valley, farm to farm, neighborhood to neighborhood, brother to brother, sister to sister, hand to hand, and heart to heart. The line has been to fraternal citizens on either side, imaginary; they have passed from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, without even a thought that it marked the beginning of a people strangers to each other, much less aliens and enemies. All along this line there has been marrying and giving in marriage. The sons of Virginia have married the daughters of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Pennsylvania have married the daughters of Virginia, and so has it been with Maryland and Delaware. That line is sanctified by all the ties that can endear men to each other—political and commercial ties—ties of interest and custom—ties of consanguinity and affection.

Great God! Are all these to be severed? Is this line to mark the boundaries of enemies? Impossible! Humanity and justice forbid it. Pennsylvania will never become the enemy of Virginia. Pennsylvania will never draw the sword on Virginia; and she is no less affectionate to her other sisters.—In good faith she has performed her part in peace and in war. For many long years she has endeavored to stay the tide of disaffection and alienation between the two sections. She has been truly the Keystone of the Federal arch, and the bulwarks of the rights of her sisters. Like some mighty peninsula between two heaving seas, she has resisted and rolled back the waves of discord and strife; but alas! the waves have risen higher and higher, until she is quite submerged, and her counsels of peace are powerless.

For myself, I have but few days longer to serve here, when I shall return to share her fate. She is my mother, and I love her with filial affection. She has made me what little I am; and though at times she has cherished and caressed, and then frowned—whether smiling or frowning—I love her still. Frowning though last, she has been just and generous; and come what may—peace or war, weal or woe—her cause will be my cause. I say to her, in the touching language of ineffable love:

"Whither thou goest I will go; whither thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; and thy God my God."

Secret Marauding Expedition.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* (Republican organ) proposes the fitting out of an expedition by Northern men (independent of the government) to invade South Carolina. It thinks that the persons who have been whipped, and tarred and feathered in the Southern States (in other words, the Abolition incendiaries) would be glad of the chance to revenge themselves by an expedition of this sort.

It is positively asserted in various quarters that another Brown raid has been organized by Redpath, and an expedition to the coast of South Carolina is planned.—This may be true, excepting with regard to Redpath. He will be the last creature to trust his carcass in the reach of danger.

Regulating the Explosive Power.—The Louisville Journal applies the following anecdote to the blundering policy of the Republican leaders who seem to think that they can manage the explosive forces of human passion and civil war, and pocket a net profit upon the whole operation:

"Touch it off gently," said Pat, standing before the mouth of a cannon and supposing it was only primed, "Touch it off gently, and I'll catch the ball in this basket." It was touched off as gently as possible, but Pat and the basket were never seen again.

Turkey vs. Pork.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says the cost of raising 100 pounds of turkey is much less than that of raising 100 pounds of pork—while in the market the turkey brings near twice as much as the pork.

☞Among the latest "curiosities of literature," are "Lines on the death of an unborn infant."

☞The currants in our garden are easily stemmed; the current of life isn't.

THE CULMINATION OF ABOLITIONISM.

The cause of our present unhappy national troubles, says the *Journal of Commerce*, and the almost certain overthrow of our national Government, may be found in the culmination of the Abolition doctrines first brought to public notice a third of a century ago, and from that day to this, urged in season and out of season, upon the public attention, through the agency of the press, the pulpit, the Sabbath school, weekday schools, and every other mode which the ingenuity of man could devise. Dangerous as were those doctrines in their inception, and mischievous as has always been their influence upon the public mind, it was only when they were seized upon by a great political party, as an aid to the achievement of success and the acquisition of power, that they were capable of doing their perfect work, in the sundering of ties which have long held the Union together, and in producing its dissolution.

It is easy for the Republican leaders—for the President elect and his political associates—to deny that the party which triumphed in the late election is an Abolition paty; but it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that if it is not based upon the identical principles which Garrison and his fellow-laborers advocated at the outset, it has espoused enough of those doctrines to embody all the antipathy to slavery among the people of the North, and to secure the votes (with very insignificant exceptions) of the whole Abolition element in Northern society. To do this and still steer clear of the odium of Garrison Abolitionism was a delicate feature in the tactics of the Republican party; but the result proves that there were not lacking political leaders equal to the emergency, and that their work has been executed with consummate skill and sagacity. But this fact by no means does away with the essential circumstance that it is to the culmination of Abolitionism, through the political agency of the party which has elevated Mr. Lincoln to power, that we are indebted for our present national calamities.

The evils likely to result from the dissemination of Abolition sentiments, were foreseen and foretold by the statesmen of a quarter of a century ago, with almost unerring precision. Henry Clay, as long ago as 1839, on occasion of presenting a petition from the Mayor and other citizens of the District of Columbia, spoke with great feeling and almost prophetic vision, respecting the mischievous tendencies of Abolitionism, and appeared to have in his mind, almost the precise result to which, through the culmination of these pestilential doctrines, we have now attained. In that speech Mr. Clay said:

"The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous for the permanency of our Union. The father of his country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as a most calamitous event, the geographical division it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of Union which it desired, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other.—The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrick back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government, that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No sir; no, sir.—It would be a conquest without laurels—without glory—a self-suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers—achieved by one over another portion of descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence."

Ominous and portentous words! Are they not at this moment on the point of being realized? We are at the present time on the threshold of that conflict which Mr. Clay so clearly and prophetically predicted as the result of the general prevalence of Abolition sentiments at the North: and well may we repeat his question, "but if they were to conquer?" The men who, having sufficiently Abolitionized one section of the Union to bring the country to this extremity, are now clamorous for the conflict of brothers with brothers, may well, in the expressive language of Mr. Clay, "be admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

We now stand on the verge of the precipice which was pointed out by the statesmen of former days, as sure to be encountered should the spirit of Abolitionism make serious progress in this country. It traveled on slowly at first, but gathering volume and strength from the fanatics and uneasy spirits who are its natural food, until it became an element of power in political strife, it was seized upon by the Republican party, and made to do its dreadful work of destruction to the "fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man." We do not wonder that those foremost in the work, recoil with horror from the brink of the awful precipice over which they are now compelled to look.

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., of New York, has addressed a brief but very able letter to "the Republican press of the North," in which he argues with great clearness and cogency against any attempt by the Federal Government to employ coercion against the seceding States.

He instances the *secession* from Rome of a large proportion of the people who retired to Mons Sacer. But instead of resorting to coercion, ambassadors of peace were sent to them, and a reconciliation was effected by an acceptable compromise.

He also instances the *secession* from the Government of Jerusalem, under Rehoboam the son of Solomon, of the tax-paying tribes who were situate remote from the Capital. Before seceding they demanded a redress of grievances as the condition of remaining in the Government. This was refused, and the haughty Prince determined to *enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue and to protect the public property.* So the tribes seceded and set up an independent Government. There was a great talk of *coercion* at Jerusalem, and an army was mustered to make war upon the seceding tribes. But—

"The word of God came unto Shemaiah, the man of God, saying:

"Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, King of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah and Benjamin, and to the Remnant of the people saying:

"Thus saith the Lord, *Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren, the children of Israel.* Return every man to his house, for this thing is from me. They harkened therefore, to the word of the Lord, and returned to depart, according to the word of the Lord."

Mr. Sullivan closes his admirable letter to the Republican editors with the following paragraph:

"Your choice of alternatives is therefore narrowed down to two—*Reconciliation by acceptable Compromise, or Peaceable Separation.*—Which of the two shall it be? The decision is in your hands. If it is unpleasant for your leading men to make the sacrifice of pride and consistently that may be involved in such compromise, or if their consciences in regard to the Territorial question, will not really allow them to do it, are you willing to submit the question clean and square, to the votes of the northern States which have just elected Mr. Lincoln? I appeal to every Republican paper in this State to answer this fair question."

Horace Greeley, who has as strong a mania for letter writing as he has for negro stealing, undertakes to reply to Mr. O'Sullivan's letter, but he takes especial pains not to meet the strong points made. His reply is feeble and pointless. In these days of long-winded epistles and speeches, the letter of Mr. O'Sullivan is almost a miracle of sententiousness.

☞A young lady writing to her brother in Washington says that General Cass heard Dr. Hill preach in New York Sunday before last. As they were coming out of church, Dr. Hill said to General Cass, "these are gloomy times." "Yes," replied the General, "it is the greatest calamity that has befallen the civilized world since the dispersion of the great family in the land of Shinar."

☞A Convention of Abolitionists was rotten-egged at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday week.

The Game of Life.—In youth, hearts are trumps; in manhood, diamonds and clubs, but at the close of life *spades* are sure to win.

Disadvantage of Being White.—"Well, Dinah," said a would-be belle to a black girl, "they say beauty soon fades; do you see any of my bloom fading? Now tell me plainly, without any compliments."

"Oh, no, Missa; but den me kinder t'ink—"

"Think what, Dinah? you're bashful."

"Oh, no, me no bashful; but den me kinder t'inks as how Missa don't retain her color quite as well as colored lady."

Prolific.—The Chilton (Wis.) *Times* says that the wife of Patrick Connelly, of that town, gave birth to four living, perfect children—three girls and a boy. The children lived but a few hours, but the mother is recovering.

☞It is stated that there is a young woman in the Detroit jail, who was imprisoned for stealing five dollars from one lover, to pay a minister for marrying her to another.

☞The brave man wants no charms to encourage him to his duty and the good man scorns all warnings that would deter him from fulfilling it.

☞A young lady shouldn't be unhappy because she isn't quite as tall as she would like to be. It is a very easy thing to get "spliced."

☞What bird is most like a hen stealing? A cock robin. We have confined the author of the above in a hen-coop.

From the Pittsburg Post, Jan. 22.

An Outrageous Proceeding--Free Speech Choked Down---A Public Meeting in Pittsburg Prevented from Expressing its Sentiments in Favor of the Union ---The Lights Put Out.

Our city was disgraced on Saturday night by a preconcerted, and we regret to say, successful movement, to prevent a portion of our citizens from freely expressing their opinion in favor of the Union. The spirit of injustice to our sister States of the South, which has caused the Government to tremble to its very foundation and which is fairly bent upon destroying it, on Saturday night exhibited itself in our city in preventing a public meeting by little short of mob law.

Pursuant to the following call, a large number of our citizens assembled at the City Hall, on Saturday night:

☞GRAND UNION MASS MEETING!—THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG and vicinity, without distinction of party, who appreciate the inestimable value of the Union, comprehend the dangers which threaten its existence, and who believe that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise proposed by the Honorable J. J. Crittenden, as a constitutional amendment, would effectually settle the great cause of contention now existing between them, are requested to meet at the CITY HALL on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 7 o'clock.

For two or three days this call appeared in the public papers of our city, both Democratic and Republican, signed by several hundred citizens of all parties and all classes.

Immediately upon its appearance the Republican papers began to warn the people against any compromises or concessions, and the Journal especially on Saturday morning, had several articles of the most ultra Abolition anti-Union character, pronouncing the Crittenden Compromise to be identical with the Breckinridge platform, and warning its abolition cohorts to stand firm in their position.

On Friday it was evident to those who are accustomed to watch popular movements, that the leaders of Black Republicanism were organizing a plan to defeat the object of the conservative citizens who had called the meeting. On Saturday morning, in the *Dispatch*, appeared the following advertisement, in itself almost a direct invitation to resort to mob law:

☞RALLY, UNION AND WORKINGMEN, TO THE MASS MEETING THIS EVENING IN CITY HALL, express your opinion in favor of the Constitution and the Union as it is, and frown down all attempts at dictation by Southern Politicians.

UNION AS IT IS.

It was perfectly evident that the mad advocates of the "irrepressible conflict" had determined to prevent the meeting, and to choke down free speech at all hazards.—Letters were written in advance, stating that this would be done, and rumors were current that the Wide Awake organization would be present and take charge of the meeting.

At the appointed hour a large number of those who were invited under the call to be present, went to City Hall and attempted to organize the meeting, when a scene of the most disgraceful disorder and confusion ensued. It had evidently been intended to prevent an endorsement of any compromise by force of numbers; but rowdyism defeated its own ends, and yells and shouts took the place of order and reason.

The scheme of "the irrepressibles" had been well laid, and the attempt to prevent hundreds of peaceful citizens of Pittsburg from a fair and honest expression of their love for the Union was effectually carried out. Those who had paid for the Hall were not permitted to use it, and a Union mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg was effectually crushed out by the cohorts of Black Republicanism. The Wide Awake rabble with good clothes and bad clothes was triumphant.

Are the Republicans of Pittsburg willing to accept this proceedure as the true exponent of Republicanism in Pittsburg?—Are they willing to take the responsibility of saying, "Free speech shall not be permitted in our city, and citizens shall not peaceably assemble to say how and in what manner the Union may be preserved."—Has rampant Abolitionism become so black in Pittsburg that the Mayor of our city is justified in proclaiming that the "lights shall be put out" upon a meeting of our citizens?

This was no partizan meeting. The call was signed by citizens of all parties, and the majority of them were intelligent and conservative Republicans.

Col. Hayne's Letter to the President.

According to a correspondent of the New York Times, the following is the substance of the letter of Col. Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, which he is said to have communicated to the President on Saturday:

In it demand is made for the surrender of the fort; first, on grounds of the right of eminent domain in the sovereign; and secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereign to condemn to public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation. The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption carries with it the first proposition.

Under the second head he argues that the position of the administration is absurd if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect it. He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision would not afford protection, whether the fort be taken or not. The property would be injured.—This injury, he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledges herself to pay its full value.

The communication proceeds to consider the result of the refusal to settle the question as one of property—one of dollars and cents. As the government based its whole action on the idea of protecting property, Col. Hayne contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He says, further, that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce will be considered a declaration of war.

The President has not acknowledged the receipt of Col. Hayne's communication, but privately expresses himself pleased with its tone, and pronounces it able, dignified and courteous.

Other accounts, however, declare that Col. Hayne's letter, so far from demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as the ultimatum, the tone is quite pacific and conciliatory. Gov. Pickens and the State authorities do not desire a collision, and have exerted their influence to prevent it. It is also stated that Major Anderson has informed the War Department that his former contractor for provisions was again supplying the garrison, and his force was in good condition, and abundantly furnished under this arrangement.

From the London Times of January 18.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

The minds of men across the Atlantic are agitated by occurrences to which nothing similar is recorded in the history of this country. When the British fleet mutined at the Nore, when Ireland was in open rebellion, when Bonaparte was at Boulogne, when England stood against the consolidated French empire—at any of these periods might people be anxious, alarmed, depressed; but they had a confidence in the future, since they felt that a nation can never be destroyed but by its own guilt. Thinking men in America are probably more discouraged than we were when the sword of a military despotism was at our breasts. *They feel that their country runs the greatest of all dangers—that of being ruined by itself.* No foreign enemy, no European tyrant, no base oligarchy threatens them. The fabric of democratic government is to be rent asunder in the name of popular right, and by means of universal suffrage. Caricatures represent the jubilation of the European sovereigns at the event. Sermons are full of despondency. Public speeches in the North have generally affected to doubt the seriousness of the movement, and have expressed a confidence that the separation will only be temporary. This, in fact, is the hope which has kept the North, and still more the West, quiet.

It was still indulged at the close of the last year, and it remains to be seen how far it is founded on a right estimate of things. But, supposing the sanguine politicians, of whom Mr. Seward is a type, to be in the wrong; supposing the gulf between free and slave soil, when once made, to widen daily more and more; supposing the pride, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary interests of the Southerners to be satisfied by their new independence, what will be the action of the rest of the federation? Will the North give up with the slave States all the vast continent which lies to the south and west of them? Are all the dreams of American ambition to be forever forgone by the youth of New England and New York, Ohio, and Michigan, the most active and enterprising populations of the Republic? If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana follow; if a Southern federation be formed, and take its place among the powers of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the Border Slave States. These will be drawn by a natural affinity to detach themselves from the North and join the slaveholding federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch Abolitionist. It would, in fact, make the Southern federation the real United States, as far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancestors would have called a "Rump."

The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinguished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future than Canada. Every natural advantage would be on the side of the Slave States. Look at the map and you will see what a narrow strip of country composes the free soil of the American federation. Only the sea coast, from the British frontier to the Delaware—a few hundred miles—belongs to it; all the rest, stretching far away down the Atlantic and along the Gulf of Mexico, is in the hands of the slave owners. The mouth of the Mississippi is theirs; the Missouri and Arkansas, the great arteries of the extreme West, are theirs. Virginia pushes a spur of territory to within less than a hundred miles of Lake Erie, and thus divides the Atlantic free States from the West in a manner highly dangerous to their future union. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive the total separation of the South.—The North would have a territory as straggling as that of Prussia, and the Western region would soon find it advantageous to dissolve its union with the Eastern. In the meantime all the riches of the new world would be in the grasp of the Southerners. Instead of exploring the inhospitable regions in the neighborhood of the British frontier, which would be all that remained to the North, the slave owners would carry their "undeniable property" into lands blessed with every advantage of climate, soil and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States, New Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions. Arizona will follow. Mexico must, in a few years, be conquered, and the Southerners, lords of the most magnificent domain in the world, would control the passage between the two oceans.

In short, if the Union lets South Carolina go, there is no saying what may go with it. It is very well to speculate on the return of an erring sister, but experience shows that secessions, when once made, are not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and West there are masses of people so earnest in the advocacy of strong measures to prevent disruption that the President may be forced into active measures. For our own part, whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that in this country there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial.—Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war in a flourishing country and among a kindred people can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union.

Revival of the Slave Trade.

In the light of recent events, it is easy to detect the gross deception practiced by many newspaper editors pending the late Presidential campaign, in representing that a leading purposes of Southern voters was to secure a re-opening of the slave trade.—Now, if any State in the South contemplated a measure of this kind, suspicion might reasonably attach to Georgia or Alabama; for it was from these States that the reported landings of cargoes of slaves mostly came. But what do we see? The State Convention, assembled at Milledgeville, on the 23 ult., *unanimously* adopted an ordinance continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African slave trade, after changing the form of the penalty designated for their violation. In like manner the Alabama State Convention, Jan. 29th, adopted resolutions instructing the Deputies to the Southern Convention to "insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade." By these simple acts is a complete refutation given to the infamous charges circulated all through the Northern States, with the sole object of influencing the choice of President. By the same process deep-seated prejudices were sown, of which we are now reaping the bitter fruits.—*Patriot & Union.*

New Mode of Grafting.—The French are practicing a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which may prove valuable to American horiculturists, inasmuch as it can be performed at any season of the year when sound, mature buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong, impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

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The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1861. No. 19.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. —Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stæver.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mons. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. King, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.

Oct. 6, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG! ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.

Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

The Muse.

COME WHERE BIBLE TRUTHS ARE SPOKEN.

Come where Bible truths are spoken,
Where the blessed gospel's taught,
Promises of God ne'er broken,
Rest with holy influence fraught;
Children may partake the blessing,
Freely offered, freely given,
Thro' the Sabbath school are pressing
Many to the gates of Heaven. [Repeat.]

Christ, in all his invitations,
Made on earth, to children gave,
Special care, and all the nations
Trusted in his power to save.
"Suffer them to come unto me,"
Were the words said everywhere,
"God shall hear and answer thro' me
All that come with praise and prayer."

Hark, the Sabbath bells are ringing—
Children listen to the sound—
Gather where, sweet anthems singing,
Followers of "the Lamb" are found.
Haste away, the morn is shining—
To the Sabbath school repair,
Let no worldly thought beguiling,
Keep you from your duty there.

BEAUTIFUL ZION.

Beautiful Zion built above,
Beautiful city that I love,
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple—God its light;
He who was slain on Calvary,
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful heaven, where all is light,
Beautiful angels clothed in white,
Beautiful strains that never tire,
Beautiful harps through all the choir;
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshiping at the Savior's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there;
Thither I press with eager feet,
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne of Christ our King,
Beautiful songs the angels sing,
Beautiful rest, all wanderings cease,
Beautiful home of perfect peace;
There shall my eyes the Savior see,
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

Miscellaneous.

Make a Beginning.—Remember in all things if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled in a garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in a savings bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things, they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had made a beginning.

What is Money.—Money is independence. Money is freedom. Money is education.—Money is the gratification of taste, benevolence, and public spirit. The man is a fool or an angel who does not try to make money. A clear conscience, good health, and plenty of money are among the essentials of full joyous existence. Still unfortunately it too often happens that people who have an abundant supply of money are destitute of character. While it is desirable that men should have both, notwithstanding all the advantage of money, it is better to have character.

Morals of Sorrow.—But for the sorrow of the heart, where would the affections find their strength? Our virtues, like the aromatic shrubs of the forest, only give out their sweets when their leaves are bruised and trampled. He who has not felt sorrow may be scarcely said to have known love, since the most precious joys of the soul arise from sympathies that are seldom known till they are necessary to soothe an infirmity or satisfy a need.

Cheap Paint.—Noticing an inquiry for a cheap paint to put on old buildings, in answer I would say I have had some experience in that line and will give the desired information.

In the first place take some fine old meal, mix it with cold water; then put it on the stove, and keep stirring it till it boils. Then reduce it to the desired thickness with warm water. If you wish to have it white, stir in whiting, or any other color you like. Apply with a brush the same as paint. It fills the pores in the wood, so that after two coats, it will cost no more to paint an old building than it would a new one. It penetrates the wood, and does not peal off like whitewash. It will last a number of years, as the oily nature of the meal keeps it from washing.

☞Hall's *Journal of Health* recommends apples as a healthful article of food, and says that if taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicine. Solomon says, "Comfort me with apples."

☞In Portland, Oregon, there is a man who lived with his wife several years, and they had several children. At last she got tired of him and proposed that they should get a divorce. He said he had no objection, if she would support him. She agreed to do so, and they were divorced. She is now married to another man and supports her former husband by retaining him in the family as a servant.

☞A schoolma'm in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthography. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "F-l-o-w-e-r-e-t, floweret, a little flower," went off a tow head in a perfect streak.—"*Wavelet.*" "W-a-v-e-l-e-t, wavelet, a little wave," was the prompt return. "*Bullet.*" "B-u-l-l-e-t, a *little bull*," shouted urchin number three, who was innocence personified.

☞"Charley, what would our wives say if they knew where we were?" said the Captain of a schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going on shore and being wrecked.

"Humph! I should'nt mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

SENATOR BIGLER.

Of all the men in the Senate of the United States, none deserve better of the country than the Senator from Pennsylvania, whose name heads this article. Throughout the whole of the startling and alarming crisis, which mad and insane fanaticism has brought upon the country, his efforts for peace and the preservation of the Union have been untiring. Upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, he has stood up nobly—a conservative among rash and unreasonable men from both sections—earnestly pleading and protesting against the wickedness of those who are madly bent upon plunging the country into ruin. If his efforts should be vain, and that most horrible of results, a war of brother against brother should occur, Mr. Bigler can retire from his Senatorial position secure in the confidence of the people, and with the proud consciousness of a duty well performed.

The following is the eloquent conclusion to one of Mr. Bigler's recent speeches in the Senate:

But Senators talk of war; and it disturbs no man's nerves that widely separated States and communities should do so. The men of the artic regions of the United States, away up in Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts, can shake their gory locks at those inhabiting a neck of land in the tropics of America, known as Florida: and the Floridians, in turn, may manifest a belligerent design. Such a fight will be bloodless; but it will be far otherwise with the free and slave States bordering on each other, should that be the line of division. They will be within striking distance and to them this war will be no idle bravado.—It will be a matter of life and death. Look at the position of my own glorious old State. No broad river, or high mountain, or deep chasm, or high wall, divides her from the slaveholding States. From the waters of the Ohio to those of the Delaware, her broad side lies nestling close up against the sides of her slaveholding sisters. First, on the west, comes Virginia, then Maryland, and then full up in her generous bosom, rests her little sister Delaware, with the heads of both reclining on the banks of the river where, at the same moment the rays of the morning sun may kiss the brow of both.—For four hundred miles, from the Ohio to the Delaware, her south side reclines against the north side of slaveholding States; *mountain to mountain, hill to hill*, valley to valley, farm to farm, neighborhood to neighborhood, brother to brother, sister to sister, hand to hand, and heart to heart. The line has been to fraternal citizens on either side, imaginary; they have passed from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, without even a thought that it marked the beginning of a people strangers to each other, much less aliens and enemies. All along this line there has been marrying and giving in marriage. The sons of Virginia have married the daughters of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Pennsylvania have married the daughters of Virginia, and so has it been with Maryland and Delaware. That line is sanctified by all the ties that can endear men to each other—political and commercial ties—ties of interest and custom—ties of consanguinity and affection.

Great God! Are all these to be severed? Is this line to mark the boundaries of enemies? Impossible! Humanity and justice forbid it. Pennsylvania will never become the enemy of Virginia. Pennsylvania will never draw the sword on Virginia; and she is no less affectionate to her other sisters.—In good faith she has performed her part in peace and in war. For many long years she has endeavored to stay the tide of disaffection and alienation between the two sections. She has been truly the Keystone of the Federal arch, and the bulwarks of the rights of her sisters. Like some mighty peninsula between two heaving seas, she has resisted and rolled back the waves of discord and strife; but alas! the waves have risen higher and higher, until she is quite submerged, and her counsels of peace are powerless.

For myself, I have but few days longer to serve here, when I shall return to share her fate. She is my mother, and I love her with filial affection. She has made me what little I am; and though at times she has cherished and caressed, and then frowned—whether smiling or frowning—I love her still. Frowning though last, she has been just and generous; and come what may—peace or war, weal or woe—her cause will be my cause. I say to her, in the touching language of ineffable love:

"Whither thou goest I will go; whither thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; and thy God my God."

Secret Marauding Expedition.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* (Republican organ) proposes the fitting out of an expedition by Northern men (independent of the government) to invade South Carolina. It thinks that the persons who have been whipped, and tarred and feathered in the Southern States (in other words, the Abolition incendiaries) would be glad of the chance to revenge themselves by an expedition of this sort.

It is positively asserted in various quarters that another Brown raid has been organized by Redpath, and an expedition to the coast of South Carolina is planned.—This may be true, excepting with regard to Redpath. He will be the last creature to trust his carcass in the reach of danger.

Regulating the Explosive Power.—The Louisville Journal applies the following anecdote to the blundering policy of the Republican leaders who seem to think that they can manage the explosive forces of human passion and civil war, and pocket a net profit upon the whole operation:

"Touch it off gently," said Pat, standing before the mouth of a cannon and supposing it was only primed, "Touch it off gently, and I'll catch the ball in this basket." It was touched off as gently as possible, but Pat and the basket were never seen again.

Turkey vs. Pork.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says the cost of raising 100 pounds of turkey is much less than that of raising 100 pounds of pork—while in the market the turkey brings near twice as much as the pork.

☞Among the latest "curiosities of literature," are "Lines on the death of an unborn infant."

☞The currants in our garden are easily stemmed; the current of life isn't.

THE CULMINATION OF ABOLITIONISM.

The cause of our present unhappy national troubles, says the *Journal of Commerce*, and the almost certain overthrow of our national Government, may be found in the culmination of the Abolition doctrines first brought to public notice a third of a century ago, and from that day to this, urged in season and out of season, upon the public attention, through the agency of the press, the pulpit, the Sabbath school, weekday schools, and every other mode which the ingenuity of man could devise. Dangerous as were those doctrines in their inception, and mischievous as has always been their influence upon the public mind, it was only when they were seized upon by a great political party, as an aid to the acievement of success and the acquisition of power, that they were capable of doing their perfect work, in the sundering of ties which have long held the Union together, and in producing its dissolution.

It is easy for the Republican leaders—for the President elect and his political associates—to deny that the party which triumphed in the late election is an Abolition paty; but it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that if it is not based upon the identical principles which Garrison and his fellow-laborers advocated at the outset, it has espoused enough of those doctrines to embody all the antipathy to slavery among the people of the North, and to secure the votes (with very insignificant exceptions) of the whole Abolition element in Northern society. To do this and still steer clear of the odium of Garrison Abolitionism was a delicate feature in the tactics of the Republican party; but the result proves that there were not lacking political leaders equal to the emergency, and that their work has been executed with consummate skill and sagacity. But this fact by no means does away with the essential circumstance that it is to the culmination of Abolitionism, through the political agency of the party which has elevated Mr. Lincoln to power, that we are indebted for our present national calamities.

The evils likely to result from the dissemination of Abolition sentiments, were foreseen and foretold by the statesmen of a quarter of a century ago, with almost unerring precision. Henry Clay, as long ago as 1839, on occasion of presenting a petition from the Mayor and other citizens of the District of Columbia, spoke with great feeling and almost prophetic vision, respecting the mischievous tendencies of Abolitionism, and appeared to have in his mind, almost the precise result to which, through the culmination of these pestilential doctrines, we have now attained. In that speech Mr. Clay said:

"The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous for the permanency of our Union. The father of his country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as a most calamitous event, the geographical division it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of Union which it desired, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile army against the other.—The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrick back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government, that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No sir; no, sir.—It would be a conquest without laurels—without glory—a self, suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers—achieved by one over another portion of descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence."

Ominous and portentous words! Are they not at this moment on the point of being realised? We are at the present time on the threshold of that conflict which Mr. Clay so clearly and prophetically predicted as the result of the general prevalence of Abolition sentiments at the North; and well may we repeat his question, "but if they were to conquer?" The men who, having sufficiently Abolitionized one section of the Union to bring the country to this extremity, are now clamorous for the conflict of brothers with brothers, may well, in the expressive language of Mr. Clay, "be admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

We now stand on the verge of the precipice which was pointed out by the statesmen of former days, as sure to be encountered should the spirit of Abolitionism make serious progress in this country. It traveled on slowly at first, but gathering volume and strength from the fanatics and uneasy spirits who are its natural food, until it became an element of power in political strife, it was seized upon by the Republican party, and made to do its dreadful work of destruction to the "fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man." We do not wonder that those foremost in the work, recoil with horror from the brink of the awful precipice over which they are now compelled to look.

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., of New York, has addressed a brief but very able letter to "the Republican press of the North," in which he argues with great clearness and cogency against any attempt by the Federal Government to employ coercion against the seceding States.

He instances the *secession* from Rome of a large proportion of the people who retired to Mons Sacer. But instead of resorting to coercion, ambassadors of peace were sent to them, and a reconciliation was effected by an acceptable compromise.

He also instances the *secession* from the Government of Jerusalem, under Rehoboam the son of Solomon, of the tax-paying tribes who were situate remote from the Capital. Before seceding they demanded a redress of grievances *as the condition of remaining* in the Government. This was refused, and the haughty Prince determined to *enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue and to protect the public property.* So the tribes seceded and set up an independent Government. There was a great talk of *coercion* at Jerusalem, and an army was mustered to make war upon the seceding tribes. But—

"The word of God came unto Shemaiah, the man of God, saying:

"Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, King of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah and Benjamin, and to the Remnant of the people saying:

"Thus saith the Lord, *Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren, the children of Israel.* Return every man to his house, for this thing is from me. They harkened therefore, to the word of the Lord, and returned to depart, according to the word of the Lord."

Mr. Sullivan closes his admirable letter to the Republican editors with the following paragraph:

"Your choice of alternatives is therefore narrowed down to two—*Reconciliation by acceptable Compromise, or Peaceable Separation.*—Which of the two shall it be? The decision is in your hands. If it is unpleasant for your leading men to make the sacrifice of pride and consistency that may be involved in such compromise, or if their consciences in regard to the Territorial question, will not really allow them to do it; are you willing to submit the question, clean and square, to the votes of the northern States which have just elected Mr. Lincoln? I appeal to every Republican paper in this State to answer this fair question."

Horace Greeley, who has as strong a mania for letter writing as he has for negro stealing, undertakes to reply to Mr. O'Sullivan's letter, but he takes especial pains not to meet the strong points made. His reply is feeble and pointless. In these days of long-winded epistles and speeches, the letter of Mr. O'Sullivan is almost a miracle of sententiousness.

☞A young lady writing to her brother in Washington says that General Cass heard Dr. Hill preach in New York Sunday before last. As they were coming out of church, Dr. Hill said to General Cass, "these are gloomy times." "Yes," replied the General, "it is the greatest calamity that has befallen the civilized world since the dispersion of the great family in the land of Shinar."

☞A Convention of Abolitionists was rotten-egged at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday week.

The Game of Life.—In youth, hearts are trumps; in manhood, diamonds and clubs, but at the close of life *spades* are sure to win.

Disadvantage of Being White.—"Well, Dinah," said a would-be belle to a black girl, "they say beauty soon fades; do you see any of my bloom fading? Now tell me plainly, without any compliments."

"Oh, no, Missa; but den me kinder t'ink—"

"Think what, Dinah? you're bashful."

"Oh, no, me no bashful; but den me kinder t'inks as how Missa don't retain her color quite as well as colored lady."

Prolific.—The Chilton (Wis.) *Times* says that the wife of Patrick Connelly, of that town, gave birth to four living, perfect children—three girls and a boy. The children lived but a few hours, but the mother is recovering.

☞It is stated that there is a young woman in the Detroit jail, who was imprisoned for stealing five dollars from one lover, to pay a minister for marrying her to another.

☞The brave man wants no charms to encourage him to his duty and the good man scorns all warnings that would deter him from fulfilling it.

☞A young lady shouldn't be unhappy because she isn't quite as tall as she would like to be. It is a very easy thing to get "spliced."

☞What bird is most like a hen stealing? A cock robin. We have confined the author of the above in a hen-coop.

From the Pittsburg Post, Jan. 22.

An Outrageous Proceeding—Free Speech Choked Down—A Public Meeting in Pittsburg Prevented from Expressing its Sentiments in Favor of the Union —The Lights Put Out.

Our city was disgraced on Saturday night by a preconcerted, and we regret to say, successful movement, to prevent a portion of our citizens from freely expressing their opinion in favor of the Union. The spirit of injustice to our sister States of the South, which has caused the Government to tremble to its very foundation and which is fairly bent upon destroying it, on Saturday night exhibited itself in our city in preventing a public meeting by little short of mob law.

Pursuant to the following call, a large number of our citizens assembled at the City Hall, on Saturday night:

☞GRAND UNION MASS MEETING!—THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG and vicinity, without distinction of party, who appreciate the inestimable value of the Union, comprehend the dangers which threaten its existence, and who believe that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise proposed by the Honorable J. J. Crittenden, as a constitutional amendment, would effectually settle the great cause of contention now existing between them, are requested to meet at the CITY HALL on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 7 o'clock.

For two or three days this call appeared in the public papers of our city, both Democratic and Republican, signed by several hundred citizens of all parties and all classes.

Immediately upon its appearance the Republican papers began to warn the people against any compromises or concessions, and the Journal especially on Saturday morning, had several articles of the most ultra Abolition anti-Union character, pronouncing the Crittenden Compromise to be identical with the Breckinridge platform, and warning its abolition cohorts to stand firm in their position.

On Friday it was evident to those who are accustomed to watch popular movements, that the leaders of Black Republicanism were organizing a plan to defeat the object of the conservative citizens who had called the meeting. On Saturday morning, in the *Dispatch*, appeared the following advertisement, in itself almost a direct invitation to resort to mob law:

☞RALLY, UNION AND WORKINGMEN, TO THE MASS MEETING THIS EVENING IN CITY HALL, express your opinion in favor of the Constitution and the Union as it is, and frown down all attempts at dictation by Southern Politicians.

UNION AS IT IS.

It was perfectly evident that the mad advocates of the "irrepressible conflict" had determined to prevent the meeting, and to choke down free speech at all hazards.—Letters were written in advance, stating that this would be done, and rumors were current that the Wide Awake organization would be present and take charge of the meeting.

At the appointed hour a large number of those who were invited under the call to be present, went to City Hall and attempted to organize the meeting, when a scene of the most disgraceful disorder and confusion ensued. It had evidently been intended to prevent an endorsement of any compromise by force of numbers; but rowdyism defeated its own ends, and yells and shouts took the place of order and reason.

The scheme of "the irrepressibles" had been well laid, and the attempt to prevent hundreds of peaceful citizens of Pittsburg from a fair and honest expression of their love for the Union was effectually carried out. Those who had paid for the Hall were not permitted to use it, and a Union mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg was effectually crushed out by the cohorts of Black Republicanism. The Wide Awake rabble with good clothes and bad clothes was triumphant.

Are the Republicans of Pittsburg willing to accept this proceedure as the true exponent of Republicanism in Pittsburg?—Are they willing to take the responsibility of saying, "Free speech shall not be permitted in our city, and citizens shall not peaceably assemble to say how and in what manner the Union may be preserved."—Has rampant Abolitionism become so black in Pittsburg that the Mayor of our city is justified in proclaiming that the "lights shall be put out" upon a meeting of our citizens?

This was no partizan meeting. The call was signed by citizens of all parties, and the majority of them were intelligent and conservative Republicans.

Col. Hayne's Letter to the President.

According to a correspondent of the New York Times, the following is the substance of the letter of Col. Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, which he is said to have communicated to the President on Saturday:

In it demand is made for the surrender of the fort; first, on grounds of the right of eminent domain in the sovereign; and secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereign to condemn to public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation. The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption carries with it the first proposition.

Under the second head he argues that the position of the administration is absurd if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect it. He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision would not afford protection, whether the fort be taken or not. The property would be injured.—This injury, he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledges herself to pay its full value.

The communication proceeds to consider the result of the refusal to settle the question as one of property—one of dollars and cents. As the government based its whole action on the idea of protecting property, Col. Hayne contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He says, further, that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce will be considered a declaration of war.

The President has not acknowledged the receipt of Col. Hayne's communication, but privately expresses himself pleased with its tone, and pronounces it able, dignified and courteous.

Other accounts, however, declare that Col. Hayne's letter, so far from demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as the ultimatum, the tone is quite pacific and conciliatory. Gov. Pickens and the State authorities do not desire a collision, and have exerted their influence to prevent it. It is also stated that Major Anderson has informed the War Department that his former contractor for provisions was again supplying the garrison, and his force was in good condition, and abundantly furnished under this arrangement.

From the London Times of January 18.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

The minds of men across the Atlantic are agitated by occurrences to which nothing similar is recorded in the history of this country. When the British fleet mutined at the Nore, when Ireland was in open rebellion, when Bonaparte was at Boulogne, when England stood against the consolidated French empire—at any of these periods might people be anxious, alarmed, depressed; but they had a confidence in the future, since they felt that a nation can never be destroyed but by its own guilt. Thinking men in America are probably more discouraged than we were when the sword of a military despotism was at our breasts. *They feel that their country runs the greatest of all dangers—that of being ruined by itself.* No foreign enemy, no European tyrant, no base oligarchy threatens them. The fabric of democratic government is to be rent asunder in the name of popular right, and by means of universal suffrage. Caricatures represent the jubilation of the European sovereigns at the event. Sermons are full of despondency. Public speeches in the North have generally affected to doubt the seriousness of the movement, and have expressed a confidence that the separation will only be temporary. This, in fact, is the hope which has kept the North, and still more the West, quiet.

It was still indulged at the close of the last year, and it remains to be seen how far it is founded on a right estimate of things. But, supposing the sanguine politicians, of whom Mr. Seward is a type, to be in the wrong; supposing the gulf between free and slave soil, when once made, to widen daily more and more; supposing the pride, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary interests of the Southerners to be satisfied by their new independence, what will be the action of the rest of the federation? Will the North give up with the slave States all the vast continent which lies to the south and west of them? Are all the dreams of American ambition to be forever forgone by the youth of New England and New York, Ohio, and Michigan, the most active and enterprising populations of the Republic? If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana follow; if a Southern federation be formed, and take its place among the powers of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the Border Slave States. These will be drawn by a natural affinity to detach themselves from the North and join the slaveholding federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch Abolitionist. It would, in fact, make the Southern federation the real United States, as far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancestors would have called a "Rump."

The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinguished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future than Canada. Every natural advantage would be on the side of the Slave States. Look at the map and you will see what a narrow strip of country composes the free soil of the American federation. Only the sea coast, from the British frontier to the Delaware—a few hundred miles—belongs to it; all the rest, stretching far away down the Atlantic and along the Gulf of Mexico, is in the hands of the slave owners. The mouth of the Mississippi is theirs; the Missouri and Arkansas, the great arteries of the extreme West, are theirs. Virginia pushes a spur of territory to within less than a hundred miles of Lake Erie, and thus divides the Atlantic free States from the West in a manner highly dangerous to their future union. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive the total separation of the South.—The North would have a territory as straggling as that of Prussia, and the Western region would soon find it advantageous to dissolve its union with the Eastern. In the meantime all the riches of the new world would be in the grasp of the Southerners. Instead of exploring the inhospitable regions in the neighborhood of the British frontier, which would be all that remained to the North, the slave owners would carry their "undeniable property" into lands blessed with every advantage of climate, soil and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States, Now Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions. Arizona will follow. Mexico must, in a few years, be conquered, and the Southerners, lords of the most magnificent domain in the world, would control the passage between the two oceans.

In short, if the Union lets South Carolina go, there is no saying what may go with it. It is very well to speculate on the return of an erring sister, but experience shows that secessions, when once made, are not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and West there are masses of people so earnest in the advocacy of strong measures to prevent disruption that the President may be forced into active measures. For our own part, whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that in this country there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial.—Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war in a flourishing country and among a kindred people can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union.

Revival of the Slave Trade.

In the light of recent events, it is easy to detect the gross deception practiced by many newspaper editors pending the late Presidential campaign, in representing that a leading purposes of Southern voters was to secure a re-opening of the slave trade.—Now, if any State in the South contemplated a measure of this kind, suspicion might reasonably attach to Georgia or Alabama; for it was from these States that the reported landings of cargoes of slaves mostly came. But what do we see? The State Convention, assembled at Milledgeville, on the 23 ult., *unanimously* adopted an ordinance continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African slave trade, after changing the form of the penalty designated for their violation. In like manner the Alabama State Convention, Jan. 29th, adopted resolutions instructing the Deputies to the Southern Convention to "insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade." By these simple acts is a complete refutation given to the infamous charges circulated all through the Northern States, with the sole object of influencing the choice of President. By the same process deep-seated prejudices were sown, of which we are now reaping the bitter fruits.—*Patriot & Union.*

New Mode of Grafting.—The French are practicing a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which may prove valuable to American horiculturists, inasmuch as it can be performed at any season of the year when sound, mature buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong, impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1861.

Save me from my Friends!—Mr. Lincoln is now undergoing a most harassing beleaguerment. He is pestered to distraction, while our great confederacy is in the very throes of dissolution, by hordes of office seekers, who care more for personal advancement than for the country.

☞It is stated by one of our cotemporaries that there were one thousand and seventy-five applicants for the twenty appointments which Governor Curtin has recently made, and this is but a slight indication of the tremendous pressure which may be expected after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

☞It is said that three of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Peace Congress—Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington, and Ex-Gov. Pollock—are honestly exerting themselves to come to terms with the Commissioners of the Border States. If true, full credit should be awarded them for the act. From Wilmot nothing for good is to be expected.

☞The Lincoln men of the Senate on Tuesday exhibited their hostility to any measures of conciliation by voting, with two exceptions, against Mr. Bigler's motion to extend to the Peace Commissioners the courtesy of admission to the privileged seats on the floor.

The People for Compromise!—Hon. James T. Hale, (Republican,) of the Centre Congressional district, in this State, was handsomely sustained in his efforts to effect an honorable compromise, and endorsed by his constituents, a few days ago, at Bellefonte, the resolution embodying this sentiment being passed by a vote of six hundred to *twenty-five.*

☞Mr. Killinger, (Republican,) the Representative in Congress of the Lebanon district, in this State, in a recent speech, gave his party this solemn warning:

"Any party that sets itself up obstinately against any and all propositions which make for peace, will go down before the indignation of an aroused people. It is the duty of Republicans to give such propositions a candid consideration. Not to do so is virtually to disband the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, whatever may be its fate elsewhere."

He already sees the coming political storm. Let the Abolitionists hereabouts give heed to his counsel.

☞Mr. Kellog, Republican, of Illinois, recently introduced, in the House at Washington, a proposition for compromise, similar to that of the Border States. For this effort at reconciliation, the New York *Tribune* reads him out of the party. But as the people are with him, he can very well endure the displeasure of the *Tribune* and its equally Abolitionized satellites, "Stand firm," Mr. Kellog!

☞In a debate in the United States Senate, on Monday last, that arch Abolitionist, Hale, declared that "the first thing they would do at the north, should war occur, would be *to hang the northern traitors.*"—The Abolitionists would find it no inconsiderable job to hang the northern Democrats and conservative Republicans who are opposed to civil war—a war among brothers. The supply of hemp might run out before they got through with it.

☞We understand that a petition in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise was circulated among the *radical* Republicans in this place last week, and no doubt signed by a majority of them. The movement may yet "return to plague the inventor." The "responsibility" may prove "awful."

☞George Washington was no radical. He passed to his grave the embodiment of patriotic conservatism, and, when he died, the halo that made his memory resplendent and enduring was the mellow radiance reflected from his calm, prudent, and conciliatory course.

England and France.—It is confidently asserted by Washington letter writers that the British and French Governments will recognize the Southern Confederacy when formed. In such event, an attempt to "coerce" the Southern States would inevitably lead to a war with fifteen Southern States, and also with England and France.

Free Negroes.—Sixty free negroes from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession excitement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of such visitors before long. Let our Abolition philanthropists make their arrangements accordingly.

☞In the State Senate, a few days since, Mr. Irish presented the petition of "30,000 disfranchised colored citizens," praying to be restored to the rights guarantied to them under the constitution prior to 1838. In short, they want to "kill" the votes of "30,000" white men at the polls!

Massachusetts Impertinence Rebuked.—The Aid to Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and called on Lt. General Scott, it is understood, to tender to him in the name of Gov. Andrews the services of the Massachusetts militia. General Scott listened to the proffer, and then replied that the Government needed no volunteers, *and if needed, Massachusetts would not be called upon.*

Four Governors in Four Months.—It is a singular fact that Indiana has had four Governors since the 1st of October. Gov. Willard died on the 3d of that month, when Lieutenant Governor Hammond became Governor. He served till January 14, when Governor Lane was inaugurated. Gov. Lane served two days, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and was superseded by Lieutenant Governor Morton.

☞Mr. Lincoln will leave Springfield for Washington on Wednesday next.

EDWARD EVERETT.

In a letter written by Hon. Edward Everett, to the great Union meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, he says:

The crisis is one of greater danger and importance than has ever before existed.—Six States have declared their separation from the *Union*, and the withdrawal of the seventh is a probable event. The course of the remaining Southern States will be decided in a few days. They are under opposing influences. A strong conservative sentiment binds them to the Union, a natural sympathy with the seceding States draws them in an opposite direction.

If they adhere to the Union there will be no insuperable difficulty in winning back the sister States, which have temporarily withdrawn from us, but if the border States are drawn into the southern confederacy the fate of the country is sealed. Instead of that palmy prosperity which has made us for two generations the envy of the civilized world, we shall plunge into the road to ruin. We must look forward to collision at home—fierce, bloody, deadly collision—not alone between the two great sections of the country, but between neighboring States—town and country, and embittered parties in the same city—and abroad we must submit to the loss of the rank we have hitherto sustained among the family of nations. Human nature is the same in all ages, and the future, now impending over our once happy country, may be read in the mournful history of the Grecian and Italian republics, and in the terrific annals of the French revolution. To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be, by a servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

In a speech made in Congress, on Tuesday week, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens said:

"Rather than give concessions to rebels, *I would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms!*"

Upon this the Lancaster *Intelligencer* very properly remarks: "It is just such language as this, and by such threats as these, that the South has been goaded on to desperation, and the country brought to the very verge of ruin. But Mr. Stevens is not speaking the sentiments of his constituents. A large majority of the people of Lancaster county are sincerely devoted to the Union, and are willing to make all honorable concessions and compromises in order that our National difficulties may be healed, and the country again restored to its former prosperity."

At a meeting of the Constitutional Union party of Lancaster, on Saturday evening week, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we repudiate the position of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, our representative in Congress, who "rather than give concessions to rebels, would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms;" that we denounce his sentiments and course as unworthy a representative of our great county, in which they will certainly not find a majority response.

Resolved, That we endorse the eminently conservative tone of the speeches of such men as Crittenden, Bigler, Johnson, Clemens, Harris, Cameron and Kellog, considering them, as we do, eminently calculated to perpetuate a friendly intercourse between belligerent sections of our country, and to eventually effectuate a settlement.

Resolved, That the compromise as proposed by Mr. Crittenden presents the true solution to the problem of farther Constitutional existence, and moreover meets with our hearty concurrence.

A petition *with over a thousand signatures*, obtained in the city of Lancaster alone, in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, has been forwarded to Washington. A thousand more names could be obtained there, should it be necessary. Men of all parties cordially endorse the measure.

A Conservative Republican.

Mr. Hacker, a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia and chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body, a leading member of the Republican party, was in Washington a few days since, and unhesitatingly asserted the belief that nine men out of ten in the Republican party are in favor of the Crittenden proposition entire, in order to adjust our national troubles.—Such news as this must grate harshly upon the nerves of the *Star* Abolitionists.

☞The *radical* wing of the Republican party, combining a large majority of its leaders but not of its people, are doing all they can to thwart the efforts of patriotic men for a peaceful settlement of the country's difficulties. These radicals are headed by the N. Y. *Tribune*, and backed up by a host of lesser lights—such as the *Star*, for instance. But we occasionally find an "offset" to their base doings within their own party, and as such we mention the speech of Col. Austin, a Republican member of the Legislature from Fulton county, who said, in the House, a few days ago, that he was in favor of the Border States Proposition and for the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line. He also expressed himself in favor of the repeal of such portions of 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code as are thought to conflict with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. "A majority of the people of this county, we suppose," remarks the Fulton *Republican*, "hold similar views upon the same question." No doubt of it. And the same may be said of the State—the Abolition journals to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts in favor of his compromise resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented six petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand by the constitution.

Messrs. Dixon and Bigler presented petitions in favor of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. One of the petitions presented by Mr. Bigler was from a fire company of Lancaster, Pa., organized before the adoption of the constitution, and printed on a large American flag.

Mr. Foster presented a petition numerously signed in favor of the border States resolutions.

Mr. Fessenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Maine praying that something be done to save the Union.

In the House, Mr. Florence presented a memorial signed by 2,000 citizens of Pennsylvania, *who had voted for Abraham Lincoln, praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.*

☞Gen. Scott dined with the President on Saturday week, which is a sufficient answer to the rumors of their disagreement.

☞The President has sent to the Senate the name of George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, as consul to Liverpool.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT!"

The Reaction in Pennsylvania---Over Seven Hundred Majority Against the Republicans in Lancaster.

Lancaster, Feb. 6.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over seven hundred majority. The majority for George Sanderson, Dem., for Mayor, last year, over Thomas H. Burrows, Rep., was 209. His majority now over Wiley, Rep., is 720—a Democratic gain of 511.—John Myers, Dem., is elected high constable by a like majority. The Democrats carry every ward in the city, electing all their councilmen, &c. In November last Lincoln carried the city by about 800 majority, so that they have since then sustained a loss of over 1,500 votes in this city alone.

New York Municipal Elections.

Rochester, Feb. 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the charter election in Palmyra yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

Binghampton, Feb. 5.—At the charter election D. D. Benton, Democrat, was elected president over Robinson, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over their victory.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has elected Ira Harris to succeed Mr. Seward in the United States Senate. It will be gratifying to all conservative men in the country to know that Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, was a candidate, and that he was beaten by the Republican caucus. Greeley represented the radical wing of his party, and the whole influence of Seward, Weed, and the more conservative wing, was exerted to accomplish his defeat. They put forward Mr. Evarts as their favorite candidate, but finding that his nomination could not be effected, combined their forces with those of Judge Harris, and thereby accomplished the overthrow of Greeley.

Of course, this war of the factions will widen the breach between the Seward and Greeley sections of the Republican party.—Greeley has the *Tribune* on his side, which, of itself, is a great power. Seward, who is to occupy the first place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has the advantage of position, which he knows how to use with effect.—The amazing energy and zeal displayed by the *Tribune* to prevent an amicable settlement of the difficulties distracting the country, and to consolidate the whole Republican party in opposition to compromise of any sort, was undoubtedly prompted by the desire to thwart the policy of Weed, Seward's first lieutenant, who has declared in favor of an adjustment, and at the same time to promote the personal elevation of Greeley, by attracting to his standard the entire body of radical or abolitionized Republicans.—This movement, however, has failed. Greeley is defeated. Seward and Weed came out of the hard fought battle victors.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE PEACE EMBASSY.

The selection of Commissioners made by Governor Curtin, to represent Pennsylvania in the Washington Convention, is characterized by anything else than liberality, good judgment, and fairness. If he be really desirous of bringing about peace and harmony to our distracted country, and especially of conciliating the border Slave States, he should not have confined his selections entirely to his own party, as he has done, and especially should he have been careful not to send the notorious David Wilmot on a mission of peace, than whom no man in our Commonwealth is more obnoxious to the Southern people. If, instead of Wilmot, Governor Packer or Joseph R. Ingersoll, or both, had been named, there would have been some show of fairness, and it would have indicated a better spirit; but he has entirely ignored the Democratic party in his selections, and has sent at least one of the most rabid Abolitionists in the State, for the purpose, we suppose, (for we can conceive of no other motive,) of insulting our brethren south of Mason & Dixon's line.—This man Wilmot, more than any other individual in the United States is the cause of all the troubles which have grown out of the slavery agitation: and the idea of sending him as a peace maker, at this time, is supremely ridiculous, if not wicked and insane! Surely Governor Curtin is not so elated with his elevation to power, as to consider himself the Chief Magistrate of a party and not of the whole people of the Commonwealth: and yet his conduct in the appointment of peace commissioners would seem to justify the inference.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

NO COMPROMISE.

The Republican leaders (not the masses of that party, for we believe they are honestly in favor of every reasonable compromise to save the Union,) are afraid to go before the people with the issue of compromise or no compromise to save the country from civil war. *They dare not submit this question*—upon which the existence of the Union depends—to the *decision of a popular verdict.* These leaders have got the power, and they are determined not to risk it again in the hands of the people. Hear what the Pittsburg *Gazette* (the leading Republican organ in Western Pennsylvania) says in reference to the conservative remarks of Senator Cameron:

"No Compromise.—We enter here, as promptly as we can, OUR DECIDED AND EMPHATIC DISSENT TO THE GROUND TAKEN BY SENATOR CAMERON, on Monday, IN FAVOR OF THE CRITTENDEN-BIGLER COMPROMISE. We are unyieldingly opposed to *all efforts at compromise*, under existing circumstances, come from what quarter they may."

Abolitionism is becoming bolder.

☞Petitions from New York City alone in favor of the Crittenden compromise, with over *sixty-three thousand* signatures, have been presented to Congress!

"Really there is very little to yield on either side, the difference being but little more than an abstraction, when we come to analyze the matter carefully."—*Sentinel.*

☞And yet rather than yield this "little" of an "abstraction," Republicans in and out of Congress urge coercion and bloodshed, the certain forerunners of individual and national ruin!

☞Mayor Berrett, of Washington, states that, after the closest inquiry, he can find no foundation for the rumors of a conspiracy to take the capital and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS.

Our national difficulties could be settled in twenty-four hours if the Republicans would agree to abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The most ultra Southern States ask nothing more than this. We hear a great deal of bluster about the exorbitant demands of the South. Republicans tell us that it would be degrading to the North to yield to them; and yet, these demands embrace nothing more than the South is entitled to under a judicial construction of the Constitution.

The first demand of the South is, that the provision of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor shall be faithfully executed, and that all State laws which embarass, conflict with, retard, or obstruct the peaceful enforcement of the fugitive slave law shall be repealed. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand.—The South has a right to its runaway slaves, and the North has no right to protect them from capture.

The second demand of the South is in reference to the territories. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that slaves are property, and that the citizens of the Southern States have the right to take such property into the common territories and hold it there until excluded by the authority of a State Constitution, the Southern States, interested in slave property, ask that this decision be respected and enforced as all other decisions of the Supreme Court are respected and enforced. This is the sum and substance of their demands.

But, for the purpose of reconciling difficulties, the Southern States now loyal to the Union, propose to yield their right to take their property into a portion of the common territory, provided their right to the remainder is recognized. This is substantially the offer made by the Crittenden resolutions. They involve concessions on both sides. The South concedes a portion of what the Supreme Court has determined to be their right. The North yields its pretensions to exclude slavery south of 36° 30', which supreme judicial authority has decided it has no right to do. And yet, the Republicans grumble at this proposition as if it sought to extort enormous concessions from *them*. The concessions are principally the other way.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The Virginia election, on Monday last, resulted in the election of a large majority of "Union" men. Ex-Gov. Wise is elected. John Minor Botts is defeated.—The Republicans of the North, who are firing guns in honor of the success of the "Union" party in Virginia, have beyond a doubt, wasted their powder, which they should have preserved for purposes of coercion, if they really intend to inaugurate a civil war. The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, a warm Union paper—not a northern Republican, Chicago-platform Union paper, however—in giving a list of the members elect, as far as ascertained, remarks.

"We refrain from any classification of the members elect in the following list—embracing more than half of the convention—but may remark that, probably, nine-tenths of them cordially approve of the *final effort* to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic now progressing at Washington. Unconditional 'unionists' and extremists on the other side, will constitute very small proportions of the Convention."

The Richmond Enquirer also says:

"The secessionists *per se*, the uncompromising, unconditional secessionists, will number about thirty—the remaining delegates are men who will promptly adopt a secession ordinance when satisfied that proper guaranties cannot and will not be given in the present Union. The condition upon which the convention will consent for Virginia to remain in the Union will be the adoption of such guaranties as will secure her rights, and *bring back the seceded States.*—While Virginia cannot remain in the Union without the seceded States, she will, before seceding, exhaust every effort to bring back seceded States upon proper guaranties of their rights. * * Nineteen-twentieths of the delegates elect to the convention will require equality and safety in the Union, or seek independence out of it. Not ten unconditional Unionists have been elected.—The term 'Union,' by which the delegates elect are designated, is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of the convention.

"More than two-thirds of the convention are resistants, who are restrained from advocating immediate and unconditional resistance by a desire to unite the whole people of Virginia. Some of these gentlemen are designated as Union, because elected over gentlemen who desire immediate disunion, without any effort at adjustment. The *submissionists* have met with a defeat signal and overwhelming in Virginia. Resistance has triumphed in Virginia: and unless a speedy adjustment is effected, and the seceding States induced to return, Virginia will strike an effectual blow before the 4th of March."

The Richmond Dispatch takes a similar view of the result.

Are the Democracy Ready for War?

We doubt it. Black Republicans may howl "traitor" over this as much as they please, It is they who are the "traitors." They have ruined the country and dissolved the Union, and now they ask the Democrats to fight their battles. Always, heretofore, its enemies in every war in which the country has been engaged, they are now again the enemies of the country in clamoring *for* war. It is the first war they have ever approved of, and if this was a war for the maintenance of the honor or the rights of the country, they would denounce it as heartily as is their wont in such cases.—However much others may rejoice over the prospect of imbruing their hands in the blood of their brethren, we are not ready and we never will be ready in such a cause as this, to join an invading army against those who have done us no wrong, and whose only crime is a demand for their rights.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

"We believe that nine out of ten of the citizens of Adams county, and we think of Pennsylvania, are for a fair and honorable compromise."—*Sentinel.*

☞Right, Mr. *Sentinel*, the Abolition rant of the *Star* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The National Hotel Poison.—It is stated that Dr. Geo. Seymour, Litchfield, Ct., died on the 20th ult. from the effects of the National Hotel disease at Washington, contracted nearly four years since.

"We believe it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his influence to hold together our glorious Union; and we would regret to see any press or individual aiding to make the breach wider."—*Sentinel.*

☞"Hit 'em ag'in!"

☞Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday last, in response to the call of Virginia, the delegates appointed from a number of the free and slave States assembled in Washington city, to consult on the affairs of the country. The "Virginia Proposition," under which the convention originated, is embodied in the following resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State.

Whereas it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic. Therefore—

Resolved, That on behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners, to meet, on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the federal constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they may be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment—or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed—then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the executive of this commonwealth, to be laid by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the executives of the several States.

The Legislature also passed resolutions accepting the Crittenden resolutions, with the amendment extending its provisions to every Territory hereafter to be acquired as a basis of compromise acceptable to the people of Virginia.

Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, was made temporary chairman. The Convention resolved to sit with closed doors.

Tuesday.—It was resolved to continue the entire session with closed doors, excluding both the press and the public.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Several additional delegations, including those from New York, were present.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Ex-President Tyler as president.

Mr. Tyler on being conducted to the chair, addressed the conference at some length, and took ground, it is reported, that concessions from the North to the South, were absolutely necessary. He further declared that immediate action on the part of the conference was required, in view of the threatening dangers to the country, and invoked concert, concession, and harmony in all their important deliberations.

The convention remained in secret session about two hours, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Wednesday.—Mr. Seddon, of Va., urged that the Conference proceed at once to the consideration of the business for which they had convened, and proposed to take up for consideration the Crittenden resolutions.—This was opposed by several Republicans and after debate the subject was postponed until next day.

A number of Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature, and others of the same party, are here urging their representatives not to agree to any compromise which would compromise the principles of the party.

Thursday.—The commissioners to the Peace Conference paid a visit to President Buchanan, with whom they spent an hour in friendly conversation. They were in session but a short time, and took no action, as the business committee were not ready to report. This Committee was appointed on Wednesday, on the motion of ex-Secretary Guthrie, of Kentucky. It consists of one member from each State represented, and are instructed to report some plan likely to lead to an adjustment.

"Thirty-Six Thirty."

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; along the line dividing those States: along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky: along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas: thence through the Territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the Eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,0000 square miles.

Yet this is the compromise, in regard to the Territories, which the Republicans in Congress have steadily opposed.

The United States Senator from New York.—A letter from New York says:

The nomination of Ira Harris as United States Senator in Mr. Seward's place, by the Republican caucus, at Albany, is a terrible disappointment to Horace Greeley and his friends, and the disappointment finds free and audible expression. It was supposed that it was the desire of the President elect to have his political friends in the Legislature make Mr. Greeley Senator, in acknowledgment of Mr. G.'s services on behalf of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, but the Weed influence, aided by that portion of the Republican party who are in favor of conciliation and compromise, carried the day. Mr. Greeley led on several ballots, and was finally defeated by the friends of all other candidates uniting on Judge Harris.

Judge Harris, who may be considered as virtually elected to succeed Mr. Seward, was a conservative whig before the formation of the Republican party, and entertains conciliatory views.

☞Mr. Seward, one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, and who is to be Lincoln's Secretary of State, says "that the question of slavery is not now taken into account. We are to save the Union first, and will then save all that is worth saving."

The *Star* says—"no sacrifice of honor or *principle!*"

☞In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, the Louisiana Senators, announced the secession of their State, and withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Benjamin delivered an affecting farewell address.

Local Items.

HARD UP—PAY UP.—We would earnestly and urgently appeal to subscribers and advertisers for money. Many are indebted to us for years, and it is time they should pay us for our services. If our friends in arrears would but reflect, they would see how unjustly they have dealt with us. Although to each one the amount may appear small, and little use to us, yet when hundreds are added together, they would make a handsome sum, which would be of great benefit to us in these "hard times." Subscribers in the country can send us one, two or three years' subscription by mail, and a receipt will be forwarded. Let us see who shall be the first to respond to this call.

DEEDS—Common, (single and double acknowledgment,) Administrators', Executors' and Administrators' with the Will Annexed, printed on first class paper, can always be had at the *Compiler* office. Also, Attorneys', Justices' and Constables' Blanks, of all kinds; Common and Judgment Bonds and Sale Notes.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Committee of Adams county met at Will's Hotel, in this place, on Saturday last. Jacob Brinkerhoff in the Chair and Theodore Taughinbaugh appointed Secretary. H. J. Stahle was chosen as one of the Senatorial Delegates for this district, and Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Dr. D. S. Peffer and Capt. Frederick Diehl Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

☞The Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, on the 14th of January, elected the following Directors, for the present year:

Jesse D. Newman, Mountjoy; Jacob E. Miller, Mountpleasant; Barnet Myers, Menallen; Tobias Boyer, Burkhart Wert, John Eicholtz, William S. Hamilton, and Jacob Wisler, Butler; Peter Shull, John Throne, Benjamin Deardorff, and George Throne, Franklin.

On the 2d inst. the Board organized as follows: President, Benjamin Deardorff; Vice President, Wm. S. Hamilton; Secretary, Jacob Eicholtz; Treasurer, George Throne; Executive Committee, William S. Hamilton, Jacob Wisler and John Throne. The Executive Committee meets on the first Saturday of every month, at the Secretary's office, in Mummasburg.

☞At a sale of stocks belonging to the estate of John Swope, deceased, of Hanover, a few days ago, five shares of stock in the Bank of Gettysburg were sold at $63 50 per share—par value $50. This shows the excellent credit of our Institution. Edgar Slagle was the purchaser.

☞There was a wonderful excitement at Hanover a few days ago, about a box of muskets which had been delivered at Jefferson station, on the line of the railroad, and all sorts of stories were soon afloat.—The excitement got to such a pitch, that the box was opened, and it was discovered that the horrible death-dealing muskets were only—County Maps!

☞Snakes, like men are sometimes deceived by the "signs of the times." There was a very mild and pleasant day last month (the 19th,) and a large black snake, foolishly imagining that spring had arrived, came out of his winter quarters on the farm of Mr. Solomon Swartz, of Conowago township, but he soon found his mistake, as a son of Mr. Swartz quickly despatched him. He was upwards of *five feet* in length, and an ugly customer.—*Sentinel.*

☞We have received the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "Hanover Citizen," just started at Hanover, by F. M. Baughman, Esq. The paper is printed on new type, presents a very neat appearance, and displays considerable ability in its editorial department. It advocates the principles of the Democratic party, which the editor very properly says, "are those best calculated to promote the happiness of the people, preserve the union of the States, and transmit our governmental blessings down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity."

Texas Secession.—Advices from Galveston to the 5th have been received. The ordinance of secession was passed on the 1st, there being only 7 negative votes. It is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 23d, and if adopted is to go into effect on the 2d of March. General Houston recognizes the convention called by the people, declares his attachment to the South, and expresses a desire to join a southern confederacy, and if one is not formed, hopes Texas will form a republic. The secession news caused great excitement in Northern Texas.

North Carolina.—Raleigh, Feb. 6.—The military bill passed the House to-day. It provides for arming the volunteers, and thoroughly re-organizing the militia.—Stronger hopes are now entertained here of a settlement of federal difficulties, and conservative men are more confident, but everybody is for a full and final settlement or separation.

☞There is a bill before the Legislature making it unlawful for any one to practice medicine without having graduated or been licensed by some chartered institution, under a penalty of $300—one-half to go to the informer.

☞It is stated that from the free States alone petitions containing the names of *three hundred thousand citizens* have been received in both Houses of Congress, urging an arrangement on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. What is the response? "Stand firm!" "No compromises—no concessions!"

☞The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated $100,000 to equip and fit out volunteers, showing more alacrity than was displayed during the Mexican war, and a great deal more than in the war of 1812, when her State authorities took ground against the country, and thus afforded "aid and comfort" to England.

☞At Hanover, in New Hampshire, on Wednesday, the thermometer indicated 32 degrees below zero. Snow deep.

☞It is confidently asserted that the present Legislature will repeal the Tonnage Tax.

☞The bill to arm the State has been killed in the House. Sensible!

☞St. Valentine's Day—Thursday next.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, and pay for his newspaper.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at the farm house of Major Henry Wolf, in Hamilton township, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22d.

President;

MAJOR HENRY WOLF.

Vice Presidents,

George Flickinger,	Frederick Wolf,
George Becker,	George Davis,
William Young,	Samuel Haner,
Jacob Sourbeer,	David Null,
Lawrence Oaster,	Andrew Baker,
Henry Lawrence,	Edward Sourbeer.

Secretaries,

Samuel Brown,	Joseph Wolf,
Jacob Hull,	Washington Wolf.

Committee on Resolutions.—Frederick Wolf, George Davis, Jacob Sourbeer, William Young, Samuel Haner, David S. Peffer.

Resolved, That we this night renew our allegiance to the Government of the United States, and pledge our lives and sacred honor in maintaining the constitution, inviolate, as we received it from the hands of its illustrious framers.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican leaders responsible before high heaven and the world for dissolving the American Union. That by their unceasing and unrelenting crusade against the people of the South, they are about to plunge thirty millions of people into a civil war.

Resolved, That we cherish the most friendly feelings toward our brethren of the South, and are not insensible of the many grievous wrongs perpetrated against their local institutions, by the people of our section of the country. That we shall do all in our power, by word and deed, to restore unto them their just and equal rights under the constitution. So far as our State is concerned, we hope in the intelligence of our General Assembly that the many petitions flowing in upon them from all parts of the State, will force upon them the plain necessity of removing all laws from our statute books in conflict with the constitution, and to enact others permitting Southern men to pass to and fro with their property.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the coercion of any Southern State by the federal government, as it would, in our opinion, precipitate us into war and bloodshed, and in the end would ruin both sides of the country. That if Mr. Lincoln attempts to subjugate the Southern people by force of arms, we shall regard it as manifestly a design, (under the control of Abolitionists,) to demolish the institution of slavery by civil war and insurrection.

Resolved, That the southern people interpret the Constitution as we do, and are but contending for their rights guarantied to them under it. That it is our duty to compromise, conciliate, and forbear with the South, and commence the work of re-uniting, instead of fanning the flame, by threats of "subjugation," "hanging," "northern power," &c.

Resolved, That we approve of the forbearing spirit of our much-beloved President in this hour of trouble, and believe that when the heat and excitement will have passed away, it will be considered by every lover of peace and order as the crowning act of his long and useful life, and history will tell upon its pages that civil war and bloodshed never came from the hands of the 14th President of the United States, James Buchanan.

☞The Southern Congress, at Montgomery, Alabama, has adopted the Constitution of the United States, with free trade and direct taxation.

☞Lent will begin on Wednesday next and continue forty days.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., at the Ev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HEZEKIAH BIDDLE of Adams county, to Miss SARAH A. C., only daughter of Isaac Worley, Esq., of York county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. GEORGE W. KLEFAUVER to Miss SUSANNA KLEPPER, both of Franklin township.

On the 22d ult., in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) by the Rev. Mr. Seibert, Mr. SAMUEL COOLEY to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS—both of this county.

At Chicago, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, J. THORNE CLARKSON, Esq., (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ANNA S., daughter of the late John High, Jr.—all of Chicago.

At San Francisco, California, on the 4th of October last, Mr FRANCIS COOK to Mrs. JULIA RETHRAUFF, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. DAVID J. A. MELHORN to Miss SARAH BENDER, both of Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Isaac Robinson, Esq., at Fairfield, Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS to Miss LUCINDA SINGLEY.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Oxford township, Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, of Revolutionary memory, aged about 94 years. May she rest in peace!

On the 3d inst., in Franklin township, Mrs. HARRIET, consort of Mr. Levi Pitzer, aged 37 years 1 months and 11 days.

On the 5th of October last, CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, daughter of Ephraim and Maria Moritz, aged 8 years 10 months and 4 days.

On the 4th inst., in Straban township, Mr. ADAM YEAGY, aged 84 years 9 months and 18 days.

In Emmitsburg, Md., on the 12th of January, GEORGE, son of Samuel and Mary Flaut, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Union county, Ohio, on the 11th ult., of diptheria, FLORENCE AMANDA, aged 4 years and 35 days; and on the 12th, of the same disease, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 2 years—children of S. W. H. and R. Durboraw, formerly of Adams county, Pa.

At Carlisle, on Friday week, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH GIBSON, relict of the late Chief Justice Gibson, aged 70 years.

On the 30th of January last, JOHN ANDERSON, son of Wm. L. and Jane T. Rinehart, aged 24 days.

On the 5th inst., in this place, Mrs. HANNAH MARY, wife of Mr. J. Z. Hollebaugh, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp, aged 30 years 4 month and 3 days.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

Communicated.

On the 31st of January, PETER FRANKLIN, son of John W. and Mary Ann Clapper, aged 2 years 1 month and 26 days.

Lay the sod lightly
Over his breast;
Calm be his slumbers,
Peaceful his rest;
Beautiful, lovely,
He was but given,
A fair bud on earth,
To blossom in Heaven.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 11, 1861.

Ashton Charles	Little Mrs. Margaret E.
Anthony W. D.	Lane Timothy
Brown Mrs. Mary 3	Miller Mrs. Ann M.
Bartz Wm. A.	McEvary T. A.
Bowers A. J.	Martin John
Baker Miss Harriet	McDonnald Jackson
Brook Miss Clarie	May Mary W.
Bolin George	Mickley P.
Baily Elizabeth	McIlvain Andrew
Baily Miss Maggie.	Russ Alexander
Brady Mrs. Isabela	Reck Mary
Bare Sarah	Reid Jno. W.
Bushey James C.	Stahl Samuel
Butt Miss Anna Mary	Stevens David
Carey Andrew	Shaffer D.
Canzeman J. H.	Shriver Miss Marg't Ann
Easton Mrs. Paulin	Spangler Peter A.
Epley Peter	Spangler John
Getty M. C. 3.	Sommer Helsmuth
Graham Miss Sarah	Toot Jacob
Gates Rev. Geo.	Wisler Jonathan
Hoover Samuel	Wolf Jacob
Hoffman John	Wolf Daniel
Herr J. E.	German Letter.
Keller Wm.	Miller Yohann George
Klepper Wm.	Michael Schindler.
Lampe Rev.	

GEORGE GEYER, P. M.

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1861.

Save me from my Friends!—Mr. LINCOLN is now undergoing a most harassing beleaguerment. He is pestered to distraction, while our great confederacy is in the very throes of dissolution, by hordes of office seekers, who care more for personal advancement than for the country.

☞It is stated by one of our cotemporaries that there were one thousand and seventy-five applicants for the twenty appointments which Governor Curtin has recently made, and this is but a slight indication of the tremendous pressure which may be expected after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

☞It is said that three of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Peace Congress—Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington, and Ex-Gov. Pollock—are honestly exerting themselves to come to terms with the Commissioners of the Border States. If true, full credit should be awarded them for the act. From Wilmot nothing for good is to be expected.

☞The Lincoln men of the Senate on Tuesday exhibited their hostility to any measures of conciliation by voting, with two exceptions, against Mr. Bigler's motion to extend to the Peace Commissioners the courtesy of admission to the privileged seats on the floor.

The People for Compromise!—Hon. JAMES T. HALE, (Republican,) of the Centre Congressional district, in this State, was handsomely sustained in his efforts to effect an honorable compromise, and endorsed by his constituents, a few days ago, at Bellefonte, the resolution embodying this sentiment being passed by a *vote of six hundred to twenty-five.*

☞Mr. KILLINGER, (Republican,) the Representative in Congress of the Lebanon district, in this State, in a recent speech, gave his party this solemn warning:

"Any party that sets itself up obstinately against any and all propositions which make for peace, will go down before the indignation of an aroused people. *It is the duty of* Republicans to give such propositions a candid consideration. Not to do so is virtually to disband the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, whatever may be its fate elsewhere."

He already sees the coming political storm. Let the Abolitionists hereabouts give heed to his counsel.

☞Mr. KELLOG, Republican, of Illinois, recently introduced, in the House at Washington, a proposition for compromise, similar to that of the Border States. For this effort at reconciliation, the New York *Tribune* reads him out of the party. But as THE PEOPLE are with him, he can very well endure the displeasure of the *Tribune* and its equally Abolitionized satellites. "Stand firm," Mr. Kellog!

☞In a debate in the United States Senate, on Monday last, that arch Abolitionist, HALE, declared that "the first thing they would do at the north, should war occur, would be *to hang the northern traitors.*"—The Abolitionists would find it no inconsiderable job to hang the northern Democrats and conservative Republicans who are opposed to civil war—a war among brothers. The supply of hemp might run out before they got through with it.

☞We understand that a petition in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise was circulated among the *radical* Republicans in this place last week, and no doubt signed by a majority of them. The movement may yet "return to plague the inventor." The "responsibility" may prove "awful."

☞GEORGE WASHINGTON was no radical. He passed to his grave the embodiment of patriotic conservatism, and, when he died, the halo that made his memory resplendent and enduring was the mellow radiance reflected from his calm, prudent, and conciliatory course.

England and France.—It is confidently asserted by Washington letter writers that the British and French Governments will recognize the Southern Confederacy when formed. In such event, an attempt to "coerce" the Southern States would inevitably lead to a war with fifteen Southern States, and also with England and France.

Free Negroes.—Sixty free negroes from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession excitement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of such visitors before long. Let our Abolition philanthropists make their arrangements accordingly.

☞In the State Senate, a few days since, Mr. Irish presented the petition of "30,000 disfranchised colored citizens," praying to be restored to the rights guarantied to them under the constitution prior to 1838. In short, they want to "kill" the votes of "30,000" white men at the polls!

Massachusetts Impertinence Rebuked.—The Aid to Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and called on Lt. General Scott, it is understood, to tender to him in the name of Gov. Andrews the services of the Massachusetts militia. General Scott listened to the proffer, and then replied that the Government needed no volunteers, *and if needed, Massachusetts would not be called upon.*

Four Governors in Four Months.—It is a singular fact that Indiana has had four Governors since the 1st of October. Gov. Willard died on the 3d of that month, when Lieutenant Governor Hammond became Governor. He served till January 14, when Governor Lane was inaugurated. Gov. Lane served two days, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and was superseded by Lieutenant Governor Morton.

☞Mr. Lincoln will leave Springfield for Washington on Wednesday next.

EDWARD EVERETT.

In a letter written by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to the great Union meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, he says:

The crisis is one of greater danger and importance than has ever before existed.—Six States have declared their separation from the Union, and the withdrawal of the seventh is a probable event. The course of the remaining Southern States will be decided in a few days. They are under opposing influences. A strong conservative sentiment *binds them to the Union, a natural* sympathy with the seceding States draws them in an opposite direction.

If they adhere to the Union there will be no insuperable difficulty in winning back the sister States, which have temporarily withdrawn from us, but if the border States are drawn into the southern confederacy the fate of the country is sealed. Instead of that palmy prosperity which has made us for two generations the envy of the civilized world, we shall plunge into the road to ruin. We must look forward to collision at home—fierce, bloody, deadly collision—not alone between the two great sections of the country, but between neighboring States—town and country, and embittered parties in the same city—and abroad we must submit to the loss of the rank we have hitherto sustained among the family of nations. Human nature is the same in all ages, and the future, now impending over our once happy country, may be read in the mournful history of the Grecian and Italian republics, and in the terrific annals of the French revolution. To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be, by a servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

In a speech made in Congress, on Tuesday week, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS said:

"Rather than give concessions to rebels, *I would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms!*"

Upon this the Lancaster *Intelligencer* very properly remarks: "It is just such language as this, and by such threats as these, that the South has been goaded on to desperation, and the country brought to the very verge of ruin. But Mr. STEVENS is not speaking the sentiments of his constituents. A large majority of the people of Lancaster county are sincerely devoted to the Union, and are willing to make all honorable concessions and compromises in order that our National difficulties may be healed, and the country again restored to its former prosperity."

At a meeting of the Constitutional Union party of Lancaster, on Saturday evening week, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we repudiate the position of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, our representative in Congress, who "rather than give concessions to rebels, would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms;" that we denounce his sentiments and course as unworthy a representative of our great county, in which they will certainly not find a majority response.

Resolved, That we endorse the eminently conservative tone of the speeches of such men as Crittenden, Bigler, Johnson, Clemens, Harris, Cameron and Kellog, considering them, as we do, eminently calculated to perpetuate a friendly intercourse between belligerent sections of our country, and to eventually effectuate a settlement.

Resolved, That the compromise as proposed by Mr. Crittenden *presents the true* solution to the problem of farther Constitutional existence, and moreover meets with our hearty concurrence.

A petition *with over a thousand signatures*, obtained in the city of Lancaster alone, in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, has been forwarded to Washington. A thousand more names could be obtained there, should it be necessary. Men of all parties cordially endorse the measure.

A Conservative Republican.

Mr. HACKER, a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia and chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body, a leading member of the Republican party, was in Washington a few days since, and unhesitatingly asserted the belief that nine men out of ten in the Republican party are in favor of the Crittenden proposition entire, in order to adjust our national troubles.—Such news as this must grate harshly upon the nerves of the *Star* Abolitionists.

☞The *radical* wing of the Republican party, combining a large majority of its leaders but not of its people, are doing all they can to thwart the efforts of patriotic men for a peaceful settlement of the country's difficulties. These radicals are headed by the N. Y. *Tribune*, and backed up by a *host of lesser lights—such as the Star, for* instance. But we occasionally find an "offset" to their base doings within their own party, and as such we mention the speech of Col. AUSTIN, a Republican member of the Legislature from Fulton county, who said, in the House, a few days ago, that he was in favor of the Border States Proposition and for the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line. He also expressed himself in favor of the repeal of such portions of 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code as are thought to conflict with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. "A majority of the people of this county, we suppose," remarks the Fulton *Republican*, "hold similar views upon the same question." No doubt of it. And the same may be said of the State—the Abolition journals to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts in favor of his compromise resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented six petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand by the constitution.

Messrs. Dixon and Bigler presented petitions in favor of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. One of the petitions presented by Mr. Bigler was from a fire company of Lancaster, Pa., organized before the adoption of the constitution, and printed on a large American flag.

Mr. Foster presented a petition numerously signed in favor of the border States resolutions.

Mr. Fessenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Maine praying that something be done to save the Union.

In the House, Mr. Florence presented a memorial signed by 2,000 citizens of Pennsylvania, *who had voted for Abraham Lincoln, praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.*

☞Gen. Scott dined with the President on Saturday week, which is a sufficient answer to the rumors of their disagreement.

☞The President has sent to the Senate the name of George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, as consul to Liverpool.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT!"

The Reaction in Pennsylvania—Over Seven Hundred Majority Against the Republicans in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over seven hundred majority. The majority for George Sanderson, Dem., for Mayor, last year, over Thomas H. Burrows, Rep., was 209. His majority now over Wiley, Rep., is 720—a Democratic gain of 511.—John Myers, Dem., is elected high constable by a like majority. The Democrats carry every ward in the city, electing all their councilmen, &c. In November last Lincoln carried the city by about 800 majority, so that they have since then sustained a loss of over 1,500 votes in this city alone.

New York Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the charter election in Palmyra yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGHAMPTON, Feb. 5.—At the charter election D. D. Benton, Democrat, was elected president over Robinson, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over their victory.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has elected IRA HARRIS to succeed Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate. It will be gratifying to all conservative men in the country to know that HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, was a candidate, and that he was beaten by the Republican caucus. GREELEY represented the radical wing of his party, and the whole influence of Seward, Weed, and the more conservative wing, was exerted to accomplish his defeat. They put forward Mr. EVARTS as their *favorite candidate*, but finding that his nomination could not be effected, combined their forces with those of Judge HARRIS, and thereby accomplished the overthrow of GREELEY.

Of course, this war of the factions will widen the breach between the Seward and Greeley sections of the Republican party.—Greeley has the *Tribune* on his side, which, of itself, is a great power. Seward, who is to occupy the first place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has the advantage of position, which he knows how to use with effect.—The amazing energy and zeal displayed by the *Tribune* to prevent an amicable settlement of the difficulties distracting the country, and to consolidate the whole Republican party in opposition to compromise of any sort, was undoubtedly prompted by the desire to thwart the policy of WEED, Seward's first lieutenant, who has declared in favor of an adjustment, and at the same time to promote the personal elevation of Greeley, by attracting to his standard the entire body of radical or abolitionized Republicans.—This movement, however, has failed. Greeley is defeated. Seward and Weed came out of the hard fought battle victors.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE PEACE EMBASSY.

The selection of Commissioners made by Governor CURTIN, to represent Pennsylvania in the Washington Convention, is characterized by anything else than liberality, good judgment, and fairness. If he be really desirous of bringing about peace and harmony to our distracted country, and especially of conciliating the border Slave States, he should not have confined his selections entirely to his own party, as he has done, and especially should he have been careful not to send the notorious DAVID WILMOT on a mission of peace, than whom no man in our Commonwealth is more obnoxious to the Southern people. If, instead of WILMOT, Governor PACKER or JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, or both, had been named, there would have been some show of fairness, and it would have indicated a better spirit; but he has entirely ignored the Democratic party in his selections, and has sent at least one of the most rabid Abolitionists in the State, for the purpose, we suppose, (for we can conceive of no other motive,) of insulting our brethren south of Mason & Dixon's line.—This man WILMOT, more than any other individual in the United States, is the cause of all the troubles which have grown out of the slavery agitation; and the idea of sending him as a peace maker, at this time, is supremely ridiculous, if not wicked and insane! Surely Governor CURTIN is not so elated with his elevation to power, as to consider himself the Chief Magistrate of a party and not of the whole people of the Commonwealth; and yet his conduct in the appointment of peace commissioners would seem to justify the inference.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

NO COMPROMISE.

The Republican leaders (not the masses of that party, for we believe they are honestly in favor of every reasonable compromise to save the Union,) are afraid to go before the people with the issue of compromise or no compromise to save the country from civil war. *They* dare not submit this question—upon which the existence of the Union depends—to the decision of a popular verdict. These leaders have got the power, and they are determined not to risk it again in the hands of the people. Hear what the Pittsburg *Gazette* (the leading Republican organ in Western Pennsylvania) says in reference to the conservative remarks of Senator CAMERON:

"NO COMPROMISE.—We enter here, as promptly as we can, OUR DECIDED AND EMPHATIC DISSENT TO THE GROUND TAKEN BY SENATOR CAMERON, on Monday, IN FAVOR OF THE CRITTENDEN-BIGLER COMPROMISE. We are unyieldingly opposed to *all efforts at compromise*, under existing circumstances, come from what quarter they may."

Abolitionism is becoming bolder.

☞Petitions from New York City alone in favor of the Crittenden compromise, with over *sixty-three thousand* signatures, have been presented to Congress!

"Really there is very little to yield on either side, the difference being but little more than an abstraction, when we come to analyze the matter carefully."—*Sentinel.*

☞And yet rather than yield this "little" of an "abstraction," Republicans in and out of Congress urge coercion and bloodshed, the certain forerunners of individual and national ruin!

☞Mayor Barrett, of Washington, states that, after the closest inquiry, he can find no foundation for the rumors of a conspiracy to take the capital and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS.

Our national difficulties could be settled in twenty-four hours if the Republicans would agree to abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The most ultra Southern States ask nothing more than this. We hear a great deal of bluster about the exorbitant demands of the South. Republicans tell us that it would be degrading to the North to yield to them; and yet, these demands embrace nothing more than the South is entitled to under a judicial construction of the Constitution.

The first demand of the South is, that the provision of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor shall be faithfully executed, and that all State laws which embarass, conflict with, retard, or obstruct the peaceful enforcement of the fugitive slave law shall be repealed. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand.—*The South has a right to its runaway slaves*, and the North has no right to protect them from capture.

The second demand of the South is in reference to the territories. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that slaves are property, and that the citizens of the Southern States have the right to take such property into the common territories and hold it there until excluded by the authority of a State Constitution, the Southern States, interested in slave property, ask that this decision be respected and enforced as all other decisions of the Supreme Court are respected and enforced. This is the sum and substance of their demands.

But, for the purpose of reconciling difficulties, the Southern States now loyal to the Union, propose to yield the right to take their property into a portion of the common territory, provided their right to the remainder is recognized. This is substantially the offer made by the Crittenden resolutions. They involve concessions on both sides. The South concedes a portion of what the Supreme Court has determined to be their right. The North yields its pretensions to exclude slavery south of 36° 30′, which supreme judicial authority has decided it has no right to do. And yet, the Republicans grumble at this proposition, as if it sought to extort enormous concessions from *them*. The concessions are principally the other way.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The Virginia election, on Monday last, resulted in the election of a large majority of "Union" men. Ex-Gov. Wise is elected. John Minor Botts is defeated.—The Republicans of the North, who are firing guns in honor of the success of the "Union" party in Virginia, have, beyond a doubt, wasted their powder, which they should have preserved for purposes of coercion, if they really intend to inaugurate a civil war. The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, a warm Union paper—not a northern Republican, Chicago-platform Union paper, however—in giving a list of the members elect, as far as ascertained, remarks.

"We refrain from any classification of the members elect in the following list—embracing more than half of the convention—but may remark that, probably, nine-tenths of them cordially approve of the '*final effort* to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic,' now progressing at Washington. Unconditional 'unionists' and extremists on the other side, will constitute very small proportions of the Convention."

The Richmond Enquirer also says:

"The secessionists *per se*, the uncompromising, unconditional secessionists, will number about thirty—the remaining delegates are men who will promptly adopt a secession ordinance when satisfied that proper guaranties cannot and will not be given in the present Union. The condition upon which the convention will consent for Virginia to remain in the Union will be the adoption of such guaranties as will secure her rights, and *bring back the seceded States.*—While Virginia cannot remain in the Union without the seceded States, she will, before seceding, exhaust every effort to bring back seceded States upon proper guaranties of their rights. * * * Nineteen-twentieths of the delegates elect to the convention will require equality and safety in the Union, or seek independence out of it. Not ten unconditional Unionists have been elected.—The term 'Union,' by which the delegates elect are designated, is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of the convention.

"More than two-thirds of the convention are resistants, who are restained from advocating immediate and unconditional resistance by a desire to unite the whole people of Virginia. *Some of these gentlemen are* designated as Union, because elected over gentlemen who desire immediate disunion, without any effort at adjustment. The *submissionists* have met with a defeat signal and overwhelming in Virginia. Resistance has triumphed in Virginia; and unless a speedy adjustment is effected, and the seceding States induced to return, Virginia will strike an effectual blow before the 4th of March."

The Richmond Dispatch takes a similar view of the result.

Are the Democracy Ready for War?

We doubt it. Black Republicans may howl "traitor" over this as much as they please. It is they who are the "traitors." They have ruined the country and dissolved the Union, and now they ask the Democrats to fight their battles. Always, heretofore, its enemies in every war in which the country has been engaged, they are now again the enemies of the country in clamoring *for* war. It is the first war they have ever approved of, and if this was a war for the maintenance of the honor or the rights of the country, they would denounce it as heartily as is their wont in such cases.—However much others may rejoice over the prospect of imbruing their hands in the blood of their brethren, we are not ready and we never will be ready in such a cause as this, to join an invading army against those who have done us no wrong, and whose only crime is a demand for their rights.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

"We believe that nine out of ten of the citizens of Adams county, and we think of Pennsylvania, are for a fair and honorable compromise."—*Sentinel.*

☞Right, Mr. *Sentinel*, the Abolition rant of the *Star* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The National Hotel Poison.—It is stated that Dr. Geo. Seymour, Litchfield, Ct., died on the 29th ult. from the effects of the National Hotel disease at Washington, contracted nearly four years since.

"We believe it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his influence to hold together our glorious Union; and we would regret to see any press or individual aiding to make the breach wider."—*Sentinel.*

☞"Hit 'em ag'in!"

☞Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday last, in response to the call of Virginia, the delegates appointed from a number of the free and slave States assembled in Washington city, to consult on the affairs of the country. The "Virginia Proposition," under which the convention originated, is embodied in the following resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State.

Whereas it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic. Therefore—

Resolved, That on behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners, to meet, on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the federal constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they may be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment—or, if agreeing, *Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification* such amendments as may be proposed—then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the executive of this commonwealth, to be laid by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the executives of the several States.

The Legislature also passed resolutions accepting the Crittenden resolutions, with the amendment extending its provisions to every Territory hereafter to be acquired, as a basis of compromise acceptable to the people of Virginia.

Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, was made temporary chairman. The Convention resolved to sit with closed doors.

TUESDAY.—It was resolved to continue the entire session with closed doors, excluding both the press and the public.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Several additional delegations, including those from New York, were present.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Ex-President Tyler as president.

Mr. Tyler, on being conducted to the chair, addressed the conference at some length, and took ground, it is reported, that concessions from the North to the South, were absolutely necessary. He further declared that immediate action on the part of the conference was required, in view of the threatening dangers to the country, and invoked concert, concession, and harmony in all their important deliberations.

The convention remained in secret session about two hours, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Seldon, of Va., urged that the Conference proceed at once to the consideration of the business for which they had convened, and proposed to take up for consideration the Crittenden resolutions.—This was opposed by several Republicans and after debate the subject was postponed until next day.

A number of Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature, and others of the same party, are here urging their representatives not to agree to any compromise which would compromise the principles of the party.

THURSDAY.—The commissioners to the Peace Conference paid a visit to President Buchanan, with whom they spent an hour in friendly conversation. They were in session but a short time, and took no action, as the business committee were not ready to report. This Committee was appointed on Wednesday, on the motion of ex-Secretary Guthrie, of Kentucky. It consists of one member from each State represented, and are instructed to report some plan likely to lead to an adjustment.

"Thirty-Six Thirty."

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; thence through the Territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the Eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,0000 square miles.

Yet this is the compromise, in regard to the Territories, which the Republicans in Congress have steadily opposed.

The United States Senator from New York.—A letter from New York says:

The *nomination* of Ira Harris as United States Senator in Mr. Seward's place, by the Republican caucus, at Albany, is a terrible disappointment to Horace Greeley and his friends, and the disappointment finds free and audible expression. It was supposed that it was the desire of the President elect to have his political friends in the Legislature make Mr. Greeley Senator, in acknowledgment of Mr. G.'s services on behalf of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, but the Weed *influence*, aided by that portion of the Republican party who are in favor of conciliation and compromise, carried the day. Mr. Greeley led on several ballots, and was finally defeated by the friends of all other candidates uniting on Judge Harris.

Judge Harris, who may be considered as virtually elected to succeed Mr. Seward, was a conservative whig before the formation of the Republican party, and entertains conciliatory views.

☞Mr. SEWARD, one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, and who is to be Lincoln's Secretary of State, says "that the question of slavery is not now taken into account. We are to save the Union first, and will then save all that is worth saving."

The *Star* says—"no sacrifice of honor or *principle!*"

☞In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, the Louisiana Senators, announced the secession of their State, and withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Benjamin delivered an affecting farewell address.

Local Items.

HARD UP—PAY UP.—We would earnestly and urgently appeal to subscribers and advertisers for money. Many are indebted to us for years, and it is time they should pay us for our services. If our friends in arrears would but reflect, they would see how unjustly they have dealt with us. Although to each one the amount may appear small, and little use to us, yet when hundreds are added together, they would make a handsome sum, which would be of great benefit to us in these "hard times." Subscribers in the country can send us one, two or three years' subscription by mail, and a receipt will be forwarded. Let us see who shall be the first to respond to this call.

DEEDS—Common, (single and double acknowledgment,) Administrators', Executors' and Administrators' with the Will Annexed, printed on first class paper, can always be had at the *Compiler* office. Also, Attorneys', Justices' and Constables' Blanks, of all kinds; Common and Judgment Bonds and Sale Notes.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Committee of Adams county met at WILL's Hotel, in this place, on Saturday last. JACOB BRINKERHOFF in the Chair and THEODORE TAUGHINBAUGH appointed Secretary. H. J. STAHLE was chosen as one of the Senatorial Delegates for this district, and JOSEPH L. SHORB, Esq., Dr. D. S. PEFFER and Capt. FREDERICK DIEHL Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

☞The Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, on the 14th of January, elected the following Directors, for the present year:

Jesse D. Newman, Mountjoy; Jacob E. Miller, Mountpleasant; Barnet Myers, Menallen; Tobias Boyer, Burkhart Wert, John Eicholtz, William S. Hamilton, and Jacob Wisler, Butler; Peter Shull, John Throne, Benjamin Deardorff, and George Throne, Franklin.

On the 2d inst. the Board organized as follows: President, Benjamin Deardorff; Vice President, Wm. S. Hamilton; Secretary, Jacob Eicholtz; Treasurer, George Throne; Executive Committee, William S. Hamilton, Jacob Wisler and John Throne. The Executive Committee meets on the first Saturday of every month, at the Secretary's office, in Mummasburg.

☞At a sale of stocks belonging to the estate of John Swope, deceased, of Hanover, a few days ago, five shares of stock in the Bank of Gettysburg were sold at $63 50 per share—par value $50. This shows the excellent credit of our Institution. Edgar Slagle was the purchaser.

☞There was a wonderful excitement at Hanover a few days ago, about a box of muskets which had been delivered at Jefferson station, on the line of the railroad, and all sorts of stories were soon afloat.—*The excitement got to such a pitch, that the* box was opened, and it was discovered that the horrible death-dealing muskets were only—County Maps!

☞Snakes, like men, are sometimes deceived by the "signs of the times." There was a very mild and pleasant day last month (the 19th,) and a large black snake, foolishly imagining that spring had arrived, came out of his winter quarters on the farm of Mr. Solomon Swartz, of Conowago township, but he soon found his mistake, as a son of Mr. Swartz quickly despatched him. He was upwards of *five feet* in length, and an ugly customer.—*Sentinel.*

☞We have received the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "Hanover Citizen," just started at Hanover, by F. M. BAUGHMAN, Esq. The paper is printed on new type, presents a very neat appearance, and displays considerable ability in its editorial department. It advocates the principles of the Democratic party, which the editor very properly says, "are those best calculated to promote the happiness of the people, preserve the union of the States, and transmit our governmental blessings down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity."

Texas Secession.—Advices from Galveston to the 5th have been received. The ordinance of secession was passed on the 1st, there being only 7 negative votes. It is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 23d, and if adopted is to go into effect on the 2d of March. General Houston recognizes the convention called by the people, declares his attachment to the South, and expresses a desire to join a southern *confederacy, and if one is not formed, hopes* Texas will form a republic. The secession news caused great excitement in Northern Texas.

North Carolina.—Raleigh, Feb. 6.—The military bill passed the House to-day. It provides for arming the volunteers, and thoroughly re-organizing the militia.—Stronger hopes are now entertained here of a settlement of federal difficulties, and conservative men are more confident, but everybody is for a full and final settlement or separation.

☞There is a bill before the Legislature making it unlawful for any one to practice medicine without having graduated or been licensed by some chartered institution, under a penalty of $300—one-half to go to the informer.

☞It is stated that from the free States alone petitions containing the names *of three hundred thousand citizens* have been received in both Houses of Congress, urging an arrangement on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. What is the response? "Stand firm!" "No compromises—no concessions!"

☞The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated $100,000 to equip and fit out volunteers, showing more alacrity than was displayed during the Mexican war, and a great deal more than in the war of 1812, when her State authorities took ground against the country, and thus afforded "aid and comfort" to England.

☞At Hanover, in New Hampshire, on Wednesday, the thermometer indicated 32 degrees below zero. Snow deep.

☞It is confidently asserted that the present Legislature will repeal the Tonnage Tax.

☞The bill to arm the State has been killed in the House. Sensible!

☞St. Valentine's Day—Thursday next.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, and pay for his newspaper.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at the farm house of Major Henry Wolf, in Hamilton township, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22d.

President,
MAJOR HENRY WOLF.

Vice Presidents,

George Flickinger,	Frederick Wolf,
George Becker,	George Davis,
William Young,	Samuel Haner,
Jacob Sourbeer,	David Null,
Lawrence Oaster,	Andrew Baker,
Henry Lawrence,	Edward Sourbeer.

Secretaries,

Samuel Brown,	Joseph Wolf,
Jacob Hull,	Washington Wolf.

Committee on Resolutions.—Frederick Wolf, George Davis, Jacob Sourbeer, William Young, Samuel Haner, David S. Peffer.

Resolved, That we this night renew our allegiance to the Government of the United States, and pledge our lives and sacred honor in maintaining the constitution, inviolate, as we received it from the hands of its illustrious framers.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican leaders responsible before high heaven and the world for dissolving the American Union. That by their unceasing and unrelenting crusade against the people of the South, they are about to plunge thirty millions of people into a civil war.

Resolved, That we cherish the most friendly feelings toward our brethren of the South, and are not insensible of the many grievous wrongs perpetrated against their local institutions, by the people of our section of the country. That we shall do all in our power, by word and deed, to restore unto them their just and equal rights under the constitution. So far as our State is concerned, we hope in the intelligence of our General Assembly that the many petitions flowing in upon them from all parts of the State, will force upon them the plain necessity of removing all laws from our statute books in conflict with the constitution, and to enact others permitting Southern men to pass to and fro with their property.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the coercion of any Southern State by the federal government, as it would, in our opinion, precipitate us into war and bloodshed, and in the end would ruin both sides of the country. That if Mr. Lincoln attempts to subjugate the Southern people by force of arms, we shall regard it as manifestly a design, (under the control of Abolitionists,) to demolish the institution of slavery by civil war and insurrection.

Resolved, That the southern people interpret the Constitution as we do, and are but contending for their rights guarantied to them under it. That it is our duty to compromise, conciliate, and forbear with the South, and commence the work of re-uniting, instead of fanning the flame, by threats of "subjugation," "hanging," "northern power," &c.

Resolved, That we approve of the forbearing spirit of our much-beloved President in this hour of trouble, and believe that when the heat and excitement will have passed away, it will be considered by every lover of peace and order as the crowning act of his long and useful life, and history will tell upon its pages that civil war and bloodshed never came from the hands of the 14th President of the United States, James Buchanan.

☞The Southern Congress, at Montgomery, Alabama, has adopted the Constitution of the United States, with free trade and direct taxation.

☞Lent will begin on Wednesday next and continue forty days.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., at the Ev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HEZEKIAH BIDDLE of Adams county, to Miss SARAH A. C., only daughter of Isaac Worley, Esq., of York county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. GEORGE W. KLEFAUVER to Miss SUSANNA KLEPPER, both of Franklin township.

On the 22d ult., in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) by the Rev. Mr. Seibert, Mr. SAMUEL COOLEY to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS—both of this county.

At Chicago, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, J. THORNE CLARKSON, Esq., (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ANNA S., daughter of the late John High, Jr.—all of Chicago.

At San Francisco, California, on the 4th of October last, Mr. FRANCIS COOK to Mrs. JULIA RUTHRAUFF, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. DAVID J. A. MELHORN to Miss SARAH BENDER, both of Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Isaac Robinson, Esq., at Fairfield, Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS to Miss LUCINDA SINGLEY.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Oxford township, Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, of Revolutionary memory, aged about 94 years. May she rest in peace!

On the 3d inst., in Franklin township, Mrs. HARRIET, consort of Mr. Levi Pitzer, aged 37 years 4 months and 11 days.

On the 5th of October last, CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, daughter of Ephraim and Maria Moritz, aged 8 years 10 months and 4 days.

On the 4th inst., in Straban township, Mr. ADAM YEAGY, aged 84 years 9 months and 18 days.

In Emmitsburg, Md., on the 12th of January, GEORGE, son of Samuel and Mary Plant, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Union county, Ohio, on the 11th ult., of diptheria, FLORENCE AMANDA, aged 4 years and 35 days; and on the 12th, of the same disease, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 2 years—children of S. W. H. and R. Durboraw, formerly of Adams county, Pa.

At Carlisle, on Friday week, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH GIBSON, relict of the late Chief Justice Gibson, aged 70 years.

On the 30th of January last, JOHN ANDERSON, son of Wm. L. and Jane T. Rinehart, aged 24 days.

On the 5th inst., in this place, Mrs. HANNAH MARY, wife of Mr. J. Z. Hollebaugh, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp, aged 30 years 1 month and 3 days.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

Communicated.

On the 31st of January, PETER FRANKLIN, son of John W. and Mary Ann Clapper, aged 2 years 1 month and 26 days.

Lay the sod lightly
Over his breast;
Calm be his slumbers,
Peaceful his rest;
Beautiful, lovely,
He was but given,
A fair bud on earth,
To blossom in Heaven.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 11, 1861.

Ashton Charles	Little Mrs. Margaret E.
Anthony W. D.	Lane Timothy
Brown Mrs. Mary 3	Miller Mrs. Ann M.
Bartz Wm. A.	McEvary T. A.
Bowers A. J.	Martin John
Baker Miss Harriet	McDonnald Jackson
Brook Miss Clarie	May Mary W.
Bolin George	Mickley P.
Baily Elizabeth	McIlvain Andrew
Baily Miss Maggie	Buss Alexander
Brady Mrs. Isabela	Reck Mary
Bare Sarah	Reid Jno. W.
Bushey James C.	Stahl Samuel
Butt Miss Anna Mary	Stevens David
Carey Andrew	Shaffer D.
Causeman J. H.	Shriver Miss Marg't Ann
Easton Mrs. Paulin	Spangler Peter A.
Epley Peter	Spangler John
Getty M. C. 3	Sommer Helsmath
Graham Miss Sarah	Toot Jacob
Gates Rev. Geo.	Wisler Jonathan
Hoover Samuel	Wolf Jacob
Hoffman John	Wolf Daniel
Herr J. B.	German Letter.
Keller Wm.	Miller Yohann George
Klepper Wm.	Michael Schindler.
Lampe Rev.	

GEORGE GEYER, P. M.

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	4 70 to 4 75
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 10 to 1 14
Corn	50
Rye	65
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00 to 6 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 31
Wheat	1 25 to 1 60
Rye	70 to 73
Corn	58 to 73
Oats	32 to 36
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 50 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	7 25 to 7 75
Hay	13 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	68
Corn	52
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

Special Notices.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

FROM THE LADY OF JOHN JONES, ESQ., Well known and much respected in the southern part of New Jersey.

SEAVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.,—

Sirs:—I have taken more or less of the Oxygenated Bitters for the last three years, and have been much benefited by their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for many years past, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I do most cheerfully recommend their use to all who are afflicted with that complaint. Yours, &c.,

DEBORAH JONES.

FROM DR. WHITE.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA co., Pa., Aug. 26, '58.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidentially recommend it in general debility and diseases of the digestive organs. F. H. WHITE, M. D.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.

Feb. 4, 1861. 4w

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county,

Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1yeow

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE COMPILER.
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG,
WHERE ALL KINDS OF
Job Printing,
SUCH AS
HAND-BILLS,
HORSE-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS—all kinds of
BLANKS, &c. &c.
ARE DONE
With Neatness,
Dispatch, and at Prices to Suit the Times.
GIVE US A CALL!

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

Public Sale.

ON *Wednesday, the 6th day of March next*, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 5 head of WORK HORSES, 1 Yearling COLT, 12 MILCH COWS, 2 Durham Heifers, 1 DURHAM BULL, 1 Heavy Bull, 11 head of Young Cattle, 2 Chester County Sows, 1 Boar of the same breed, 4 Brood Sows, 17 head of Shoats, 1 Broad and 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, 4 sets of Wagon Gears, 1 Light Spring Wagon, with Harness, 1 Carriage, 1 set of Carriage Harness, 1 New Jersey Reaper, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, Revolving Horse Rake, Patent Hay Fork, Hay Bows, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Single and Double-Trees, Cultivators, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, 1 pair Barking Irons, Mattocks, Picks, Stone Drills, Sledges, Log Chain, Ladder 20 feet long, Mowing Scythes, Crow Bars, Chest of Tools, &c. Also a large and elegant variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture: 1 SPRING-SEAT SOFA, 1 Spring Rocking Chair, 1 Cane do., 1 Marble-top Pier Table, Card Table, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining and Breakfast Tables, 2 Settees, Wash-Stands, Clothes Press, Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, High Corner Clock, Mantle 8-day do., a Double-barreled Gun, 1 Single-barreled Gun, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE W. ROSE.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

ON *Thursday, the 7th day of March next*, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Mummasburg, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz:

4 HEAD OF HORSES, (one a mare with foal,) 2 Two-year old Colts, Cows and Young Cattle, 1 Plantation Wagon, (three-inch tread,) Line Bed, Hay Carriage, Horse Gears, Grain Drill, (Pennock's Patent,) Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Double and Single Trees, Spreaders, Lime Sled, Grain Cradle, Forks, Rakes, and a variety of other farming implements.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB EICHOLTZ.

JOHN HANES, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, *on Friday, the 1st day of March next*, at his residence in Bonaughtown, at the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the former place, the following Personal Property: 3 GOOD HORSES, 4 good Milch Cows, some fresh, 1 fine Durham Bull, Young Cattle, a lot of Shoats, 1 Threshing Machine and Horse Power; Bees and Bee Hives, 1 Fodder Cutter, Hominy Machine, 1 Four-horse Wagon, Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, 1 One-horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, &c. Also, Hay by the ton, a lot of Chestnut Rails, Carriage and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES SWOPE.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts*

Public Sale.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Sale, *on Wednesday, the 6th of March next*, at their residence, in Straban township, Adams county, 1½ miles from New Chester, the following Personal Property, viz: 2 COWS, 5 head of Young Cattle, Sleigh, Horse Gears, Collars, Bridles, Grindstone, Shovel Plough, &c. Beds and Bedding, Corner Cupboard, 2 Stoves, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

CHRISTIAN MILLER,
GEORGE F. MILLER.

A. LEASE, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Taxes for 1859.

STATE and County Taxes for 1859 outstanding in the Borough of Gettysburg, must be paid without delay, as the Collector is compelled to settle up his Duplicate. Upon such as are not paid by the 1st of March next, suits will be brought.

EMANUEL ZIEGLER, *Collector*.

Feb. 11, 1861.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of JOHN WOLFORD, Administrator of the estate of JOHN SNYDER, deceased, among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make distribution among the parties entitled thereto.

J. J. HERRON, *Auditor*.

Jan. 28, 1861. td

Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Fahnestock, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK,

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t *Executors*.

Notice.

WILLIAM PANEBECKER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Panebecker, late of Union twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL KITZMILLER, *Ex'r*.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Notice.

WM. WISOTZKEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Wisotzkey, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, SR., *Adm'r*.

January 28, 1861. 6t

Notice.

MAGDALENA MONFORT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Monfort, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r*.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Bargains!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would call the attention of our customers and others who wish to buy cheap goods, that we are determined to close out our entire stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c., at cost prices, for cash. Our stock comprises all the new and fashionable styles, in French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, Printed Merinoes, Plaids, Ameline Cloths, Oriental Lustres, Wool Delaines, all colors, Lyonese Cloth, &c., long and square Shawls—closing out at greatly reduced prices.

☞The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we are satisfied that we can please as to quality and price. A. SCOTT & SON.

Jan. 28, 1861.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.

Jan. 21, 1861. tf

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Why it is so Highly Esteemed and Universally Used.

BECAUSE—It produces the combined effects of a tonic, alterative and stimulative medicine.

BECAUSE—It purifies the Blood and expels the poisonous virus which engenders all ulcerous and eruptive diseases.

BECAUSE—It acts powerfully upon the secretions of the body, and at once removes all impurities.

BECAUSE—It does not reduce the system but invigorates it—thus requiring no detention from business or pleasure.

BECAUSE—It may be taken by delicate females and children at all seasons with safety and benefit.

BECAUSE—It never fails.

☞ASK FOR SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1m

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$274,076 09
Specie	33,278 05
Due by other Banks	56,514 37
Notes of other Banks	8,646 11
Stocks	999 35
Judgments	7,451 98
Bonds	5,918 17
Real Estate	6,400 00
Total	$392,384 72

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$172,310 00
Deposits	17,693 32
Due to other Banks	11,846 15
Total	$201,849 47
CAPITAL	$145,150 00

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier*.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, the 5th day of Feb., 1861. GEO. ARNOLD, *J. P.*

Feb. 11, 1861.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 8.45, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

EXTRA TRAIN every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4, P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville and all other principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, 1861.

Public Sale.

ON *Wednesday, the 20th day of February next*, the subscriber, Administrator of PHILIP J. GRAFT, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, about one mile west of Hunterstown, the following Personal Property, viz: 3 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, (one of which is a Family Horse,) 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Fat Steer, 1 good Four-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Manny Reaper, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Bluhman Corn Planter, Ploughs and Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Corn Fork, Cultivators, Single and Double-trees, Horse Gears, Saddles and Bridles, 2 Log and 1 Fifth Chain, Wood Ladders, Grain Cradle; Hay by the Stack or Ton, 2 Skaps of Bees, Cook Stove, Ten-plate and Parlor Stoves, Bed and Bedding, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r*.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, *on Monday, the 11th day of March next*, at his residence in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, about 1½ miles north-east of Fairfield, 1 mile from Eiker's Blacksmith Shop, and ¾ of a mile from the Cashtown road, the following Personal Property, viz: 2 head of first-rate WORK HORSES, (one of which is a mare with foal,) 1 Two-yearling Colt, (blooded,) 4 Milch Cows, (fresh,) 1 Durham Bull, 5 head of Young Cattle, Hogs, (among which is a brood sow,) Horse Gears, Breechbands, Cruppers, a set of Carriage Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., 1 Three-horse Wagon, (quite new,) 1 Spring Wagon, Hay Ladders, Stone Bed, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Corn Forks, Single and Double Trees, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Horse Rake, Forks, Rakes, &c.; Hay by the ton; a lot of Bacon; Cupboards, Ten-plate Stove and Drum, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEO. C. CRASS.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

ON *Thursday, the 7th day of March next*, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, half a mile north of Square Corner Post Office, and one mile from Senft's Mill, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: TWO WORK HORSES, 2 splendid Colts, (1 one-year old and 1 two years,) 4 Cows, (2 of them fresh,) 2 heavy Bulls, Young Cattle, 1 Broad-tread Three and Four-horse Wagon, Lime Bed and Feed Trough, 2 Ploughs, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Field Roller, Cultivator, Hay Ladders, 20 feet long, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Halters, Butt and Breast Chains, Cow Chains, Log Chains, Stretchers, Single and Double-trees, Horse Gears, Jack Screw, Grain Cradle, Cloverseed Cradle; Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Potatoes by the bushel, Empty Barrels, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PIUS WILL.

JACOB KLUNK, Auctioneer.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts*

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Oct. 22, 1860.

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y.

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.

Jan. 21, 1861. 4t GEO. ARNOLD.

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.

Aug. 13, 1860.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1860.

Commissioners' Office, Adams co., Pa.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said county, report as follows, to wit: from the 4th day of January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive:

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,		$1071 84
Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,		11079 23
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1860:		
Borough of Gettysburg,	$1386 79	
" " Quit Rents,	178 50	
Cumberland township,	1248 49	
Germany "	954 53	
Oxford "	1135 44	
Huntington "	1145 79	
Latimore "	903 95	
Hamiltonban "	1408 13	
Liberty "	657 64	
Hamilton "	908 65	
Menallen "	857 92	
Straban "	1357 50	
Franklin "	1453 37	
Conowago "	393 29	
Tyrone "	697 04	
Mountjoy "	942 16	
Mountpleasant "	1348 94	
Reading "	1130 22	
Berwick "	359 57	
Freedom "	426 31	
Union "	1254 01	
Butler "	900 84	
Berwick bor.,	192 31	
		21838 50
Loan from Bank and sundry persons,		19972 00
Abatement on State Quota,		636 68
Cash from Isaac Lightner, Sheriff, for Jury fees for 1860,		12 00
Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for Jury fees for 1860,		12 00
Cash from H. G. Wolf, for Jury fees for 1860,		4 00
Cash from M. Samson, in full for county buildings,		500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house,		164 00
Cash from Michael Rupp, for old stove,		4 50
Cash from Mrs. Griest, on note of Joel Griest,		55 00
Cash from Water Company,		36 00
Cash from J. Bushey, Z. Myers and H. G. Wolf, Esqs., for coal,		21 00
Cash from Daniel Forney, fine,		5 00
Cash from Kesiah Cuff, costs,		6 00
Additional tax from sundry per's, 1860,		44 70
Exonerated tax " "		125 00
Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer,		50 00
		$55637 45

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

Years.	Collectors.	Bor. & Twps.	
1854.	John E. Heikes,	Huntington,	$8 58
1855.	Samuel Sidler,	Tyrone,	6 83
1856.	Samuel Weaver,	Gettysburg,	166 84
"	" "	Quit Rents,	58 94
1857.	H. G. Carr,	Gettysburg,	87 75
"	" "	Quit Rents,	154 12
"	John McCreary,	Straban,	93 30
"	Jacob C. Pittenturf,	Tyrone,	84 82
1858.	Henry Bittle,	Germany,	56 74
"	E. W. Stahle,	Franklin,	328 66
"	Jacob Cashman,	Mountpleasant,	316 51
1859.	Emanuel Ziegler,	Gettysburg,	411 18
"	" "	Quit Rents,	178 50
"	James Wilt,	Huntington,	89 97
"	James Reigle,	Latimore,	58 05
"	A. Hartzell,†	Hamiltonban,	167 94
"	Phineas Marsden,	Mountpleasant,	178 98
"	Wm. Slifer,	Union,	221 98
1860.	R. D. Armor,†	Gettysburg,	930 10
"	" "	Quit Rents,	178 50
"	Henry Butt,†	Cumberland,	688 77
"	John C. Byers,†	Germany,	954 53
"	Lawrence Oaster,†	Oxford,	370 44
"	Wm. B. Gardner,†	Huntington,	930 66
"	Andrew Shultz †	Latimore,	813 95
"	Robert Watson,†	Hamiltonban,	859 19
"	F. McIntire,†	Liberty,	208 14
"	Emanuel Hall,†	Hamilton,	236 10
"	Wm. Overdeer,†	Menallen,	857 92
"	Peter Mackley,†	Straban,	487 81
"	George Lady,†	Franklin,	994 37
"	John Small,†	Conowago,	327 29
"	Samuel Belap,†	Tyrone,	626 04
"	Tobias H. Eckenrode,†	Mountjoy,	454 93
"	Henry J. Hemler,†	Mountpleasant,	1090 93
"	Emanuel Neidich,†	Reading,	586 22
"	Jacob Hull,†	Berwick,	49 57
"	Emanuel Wildasin,	Union,	648 10
"	Aaron Wisler,†	Butler,	628 73
"	Samuel Haner,+	Berwick bor.,	32 31
			$15434 28

☞Freedom paid in full before settlement. Union paid in full since settlement. Those marked thus † have paid in part.

CR.

By Orders paid out as follows:

By auditing and settling public accounts	$42 00
Wm. McClean, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit public affairs,	16 00
Printing, blanks, &c.,	443 17
Sheriff's bills of court costs,	620 75
Clerk's pay,	200 00
Abatement to collectors of 5 per cent.,	1160 74
Fox and wild cat scalps,	48 50
General jury and tip staves' pay,	1224 11
Assessors' pay,	543 40
Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners and turnkey,	551 86
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for public buildings,	245 44
Repairs at prison,	94 94
Grand jury and tip staves' pay,	346 61
Prothonotary, Register and Clerk of Sessions' fees,	322 45
Tax refunded to sundry persons,	114 92
Court Cryer's pay,	110 00
Certificates of constables' returns,	93 80
Counsel fees,	50 00
Treasurer of Alms House,	6290 00
Postage and stationery for Commissioners's office,	51 64
Notes and interest paid bank and sundry persons,	16192 85
Quit rents paid George Himes' heirs,	2 00
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	94 00
Jacob Raffensperger, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
Daniel Geiselman, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
James H. Marshall, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
Keeping prisoners at E. penitentiary,	77 42
Isaac Lightner, Sheriff, conveying prisoners to E. penitentiary,	120 00
Justices' and Constables' fees for committing vagrants,	16 60
Railroad and Express Co. for freight,	1 00
Lewis Zeitler, in full for repairs of town clock,	70 00
Removing Berwick twp. election poll,	15 25
James Dickson in trust for new twp. line,	64 00
Medical attendance on prisoners,	9 50
Painting furniture & fence at court house,	26 15
Posts and boards for fence " "	31 01
Cartage and filling lot at court house,	17 54
Adams county fire insurance company ($4,000,) on court house,	13 50
Michael Rupp, court house keeper,	25 00
David Ziegler, Jr., for shelving vaults,	10 62
Hardware, &c., for public buildings,	16 01
Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., boarding jury, 2 days,	30 00
Bedding and clothing for prison,	17 62
Gas post, pipes and fixtures for court house,	159 71
Gas company,	7 20
Press and seals for county offices,	26 25
J. M. Pittenturff, Esq., contract in full for Opossum creek bridge,	1100 00
J. M. Pittenturff, Esq., contract in part for Conowago bridge at E. Berlin,	182 00
Chritzman & Ziegler, contract in part for Conowago bridge at Dellone's mill,	526 00
Sheads & Buehler, iron registers for jail,	18 00
Directors of the Poor pay,	60 00
Officers' pay at spring election,	397 12
Do. fall do.	506 45
Do. presidential election,	526 75
Road damages and damage views,	1890 16
Repairs at bridges,	226 06
Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for summoning jurors,	81 00
Exonerations to collectors,	307 57
Collectors' fees,	1071 04
Outstanding tax and quit rents in hands of collectors,	15434 28
Treasurer's commission,	534 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2640 86
	$55637 45

[SEAL] In testimony that the foregoing Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures exhibited at the office of the Treasurer of said county is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books of this office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said office, at Gettysburg, the 8th day of January, 1861.

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Auditors' Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:

We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general statement of said accounts from the 4th day of January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive:

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$1071 84
Outstanding county taxes and quit rents in hands of collectors,	11079 23
Amount of county tax and quit rents assessed for 1860,	21838 50
Loans from bank and sundry persons,	19972 00
Cash from Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from H. G. Wolf, for jury fees for 1860,	4 00
Cash from M. Samson, in full for county building,	500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house,	164 00
Cash from M. Rupp, for old stove,	4 50
Do. Mrs. Griest on note of Joel Griest,	55 00
Do. Water company,	36 00
Do. Bushey, Myers and Wolf, for coal,	21 00
Do. Daniel Forney, fine,	5 00
Do. Kesiah Cuff, costs,	6 00
Additional tax from sundry persons,	44 70
Exonerated tax from sundry persons,	125 00
Abatement on State quota,	636 68
Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer,	50 00
	$55637 45

CR.

By outstanding taxes for	1854,	$8 58
" " "	1855,	6 83
" " "	1856,	235 78
" " "	1857,	419 99
" " "	1858,	701 91
" " "	1859,	1306 60
" " "	1860,	12751 59
" Fees,	1855,	32 01
" "	1857,	122 30
" "	1858,	203 61
" "	1859,	691 81
" "	1860,	21 31
" Exonerations,	1855,	5 94
" "	1857,	46 76
" "	1858,	97 10
" "	1859,	157 77
Disbursements on county orders,		35648 98
Treasurer's commission,		534 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		2640 86
		$55637 45

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, commencing on the 4th day of January, 1860, and ending on the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive: that said account as settled above an lentered on record in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Dollars and Eighty-six Cents, ($2,640 86,) and in outstanding taxes Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, ($15,434 28.)

JOHN BRINKERHOFF,
AMOS LEFEVER,
HENRY DYSERT,

Feb. 4, 1861. 4t *Auditors*.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Horner's Mill, near the road leading from the Two Taverns to Taneytown, *on Tuesday, the 19th day of February next*, the following personal property, viz: ONE PAIR MULES, 2 Draught Horses, 1 Three-year old Colt, 1 One-year old Colt, 5 head of Cows, (four of them fresh,) 6 head of Young Cattle, 7 head of Sheep, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sleds, 2 Threshing Machines, Wheat Fan, 6 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Ploughs, Hay Carriage, 6 sets of Horse Gears, 1 set of Carriage Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and a variety of other farming implements.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. A. ORENDORFF & BRO.

JACOB KLUNK, Auctioneer.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, the 20th day of February next*, at the late residence of Peter Monfort, deceased, three miles east of Gettysburg, on the York turnpike, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 Two-yearling COLT, 3 Milch Cows, (coming to profit about the middle of March,) 8 head of Young Cattle, 12 Sheep, Harrow, nearly new, Corn Coverer, Cutting Box, Horse Rake, Single and Double Trees, Cultivator, Cloverseed Cradle, Rakes and Forks, Spreaders, Cow Chains, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. Also the half of 32½ acres of Grain in the ground.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEORGE TATE.

MICHAEL B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts*

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee of CONRAD MYERS and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignors, in Latimore township, Adams county, near York Springs, *on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next*, the following personal property, viz: 3 HORSES, 2 Cows, Young Cattle, 2 Two-horse Wagons, (one with bed, bows and cover,) Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Horse Rake, Hay Ladders, Jack Screw, Horse Gears, Saddles and Bridles, Double Shovel Ploughs, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Fifth Chain and Spreader, Forks, Rakes, and other farming implements.—Also, Hay by the ton, Posts, Shingles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee*.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until *Saturday, the 16th day of February next*, for the building of a Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the two last-named of the Committee, residing in Heidlersburg.

JACOB BOWERS,
GEO. E. STARRY,
PETER YEATTS,

Jan. 28, 1861. *Committee*.

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNES. Also a splendid article LECHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods: such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

H. G. CARR has a very fine assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD,

100 pounds will cover as much surface as 17 pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD,

Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.

BUCK LEAD,

Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1860, to the 14th of January, 1861, inclusive:

Amount of property insured,		$322,456
Amount of Premium Notes,		24,000
Number of Policies issued, 290.		
DR.		
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$44 16	
Cash rec'd for fees and policies,	96 55	
		$140 71
CR.		
By expenses of Company for the year,	$77 92	
Amount paid Henry Ramers for loss by fire,	60 00	
		137 92
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		$2 79

Attest—JAMES RUSSELL, *Sec'y*.

Jan. 28, 1861. 3t*

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.

Jan. 21, 1861.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.

Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.

Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.

Jan. 14, 1861.

Notice.

BERNARD DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Deardorff, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF,

Jan. 14, 1861. 6t *Adm'r*.

Notice.

SEBASTIAN WEAVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sebastian Weaver, late of Oxford twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS MARSHALL, *Ex'r*.

Jan. 21, 1861. 6t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, PHILADELPHIA, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,

By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of his study, UNASSISTED by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic,	15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic,	25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic,	25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,

Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,

By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.

This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.

Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,

May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 11 1860 6m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday Last.

Superfine Flour	4 70 to 4 75
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 10 to 1 14
Corn	50
Rye	65
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00 to 6 75

BALTIMORE—Friday Last.

Flour	5 25 to 5 31
Wheat	1 25 to 1 60
Rye	70 to 73
Corn	68 to 73
Oats	32 to 30
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 50 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	7 25 to 7 75
Hay	13 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday Last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	68
Corn	52
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

Special Notices.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

FROM THE LADY OF JOHN JONES, ESQ., Well known and much respected in the southern part of New Jersey.

SEAVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.,—

Sirs:—I have taken more or less of the Oxygenated Bitters for the last three years, and have been much benefited by their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for many years past, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I do most cheerfully recommend their use to all who are afflicted with that complaint. Yours, &c.,

DEBORAH JONES.

FROM DR. WHITE.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA co., Pa., Aug. 26, '58.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidentially recommend it in general debility and diseases of the digestive organs. F. H. WHITE, M. D.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.

Feb. 4, 1861. 4w

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county,

Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed: and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1yeow

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE COMPILER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG,

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing,

SUCH AS

HAND-BILLS,
HORSE-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS—all kinds of
BLANKS, &c. &c.

ARE DONE

With Neatness,

Dispatch, and at Prices to Suit the Times.

GIVE US A CALL!

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 5 head of WORK HORSES, 1 Yearling COLT, 12 MILCH COWS, 2 Durham Heifers, 1 DURHAM BULL, 1 Heavy Bull, 11 head of Young Cattle, 2 Chester County Sows, 1 Boar of the same breed 4 Brood Sows, 17 head of Shoats, 1 Broad and 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, 4 sets of Wagon Gears, 1 Light Spring Wagon, with Harness, 1 Carriage, 1 set of Carriage Harness, 1 New Jersey Reaper, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, Revolving Horse Rake, Patent Hay Fork, Hay Bows, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Single and Double-Trees, Cultivators, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, 1 pair Barking Irons, Mattocks, Picks, Stone Drills, Sledges, Log Chain, Ladder 20 feet long, Mowing Scythes, Crow Bars, Chest of Tools, &c. Also a large and elegant variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture: 1 SPRING-SEAT SOFA, 1 Spring Rocking Chair, 1 Cane do., 1 Marble-top Pier Table, Card Table, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining and Breakfast Tables, 2 Settees, Wash Stands, Clothes Press, Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, High Corner Clock, Mantle 8-day do., a Double-barreled Gun, 1 Single-barreled Gun, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEORGE W. ROSE.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mummasburg, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz:

4 HEAD OF HORSES, (one a mare with foal.) 2 Two-year old Colts, Cows and Young Cattle, 1 Plantation Wagon, (three-inch tread,) Lime Bed, Hay Carriage, Horse Gears, Grain Drill, (Pennock's Patent,) Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Double and Single Trees, Spreaders, Lime Sled, Grain Cradle, Forks, Rakes, and a variety of other farming implements.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JACOB EICHOLTZ.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on Friday, the 1st day of March next, at his residence in Bonaughtown, at the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the former place, the following Personal Property: 3 GOOD HORSES, 4 good Milch Cows, some fresh, 1 fine Durham Bull, Young Cattle, a lot of Shoats, 1 Threshing Machine and Horse Power; Bees and Bee Hives, 1 Fodder Cutter, Hominy Machine, 1 Four-horse Wagon, Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, 1 One-horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, &c. Also, Hay by the ton, a lot of Chestnut Rails, Carriage and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES SWOPE.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts*

Public Sale.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 6th of March next, at their residence, in Straban township, Adams county, 1½ miles from New Chester, the following Personal Property, viz: 2 COWS, 5 head of Young Cattle, Sleigh, Horse Gears, Collars, Bridles, Grindstone, Shovel Plough, &c. Beds and Bedding, Corner Cupboard, 2 Stoves, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by CHRISTIAN MILLER, GEORGE F. MILLER.

A. Lease, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. ts

Taxes for 1859.

STATE and County Taxes for 1859 outstanding in the Borough of Gettysburg, must be paid without delay, as the Collector is compelled to settle up his Duplicate. Upon such as are not paid by the 1st of March next, suits will be brought.

EMANUEL ZIEGLER, Collector.

Feb. 11, 1861.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of John Snyder, deceased, among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make distribution among the parties entitled thereto.

J. J. HERRON, Auditor.

Jan. 28, 1861. td

Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Fahnestock, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK, HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK,

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t Executors.

Notice.

WILLIAM PANEBECKER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Panebecker, late of Union twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL KITZMILLER, Ex'r.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Notice.

WM. WISOTZKEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Wisotzkey, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, SR., Adm'r.

January 28, 1861. 6t

Notice.

MAGDALENA MONFORT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Monfort, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Bargains!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would call the attention of our customers and others who wish to buy cheap goods, that we are determined to close out our entire stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c., at cost prices, for cash. Our stock comprises all the new and fashionable styles, in French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, Printed Merinoes, Plaids, Ameline Cloths, Oriental Lustres, Wool Delaines, all colors, Lyonese Cloth, &c., &c., long and square Shawls—closing out at greatly reduced prices.

☞The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we are satisfied that we can please as to quality and price. A. SCOTT & SON.

Jan. 28, 1861.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.

Jan. 21, 1861. tf

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Why it is so Highly Esteemed and Universally Used.

Because—It produces the combined effects of a tonic, alterative and stimulative medicine.

Because—It purifies the Blood and expels the poisonous virus which engenders all ulcerous and eruptive diseases.

Because—It acts powerfully upon the secretions of the body, and at once removes all impurities.

Because—It does not reduce the system but invigorates it—thus requiring no detention from business or pleasure.

Because—It may be taken by delicate females and children at all seasons with safety and benefit.

Because—It never fails.

☞ASK FOR SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1m

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$274,076 09
Specie	33,278 65
Due by other Banks	50,514 37
Notes of other Banks	8,646 11
Stocks	999 35
Judgments	7,451 98
Bonds	5,018 47
Real Estate	6,400 00
Total	$392,384 72

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$172,310 00
Deposits	17,698 32
Due to other Banks	11,840 15
Total	$201,849 47
Capital	$145,150 00.

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, the 5th day of Feb., 1861. Geo. Arnold, J. P.

Feb. 11, 1861.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 8.45, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

EXTRA TRAIN every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4, P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville and all other principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, 1861.

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, the subscriber, Administrator of Philip J. Graft, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, about one mile west of Hunterstown, the following Personal Property, viz: 3 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, (one of which is a Family Horse,) 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Fat Steer, 1 good Four-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Manny Reaper, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Ehrenman Corn Planter, Ploughs and Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Corn Fork, Cultivators, Single and Double-trees, Horse Gears, Saddles and Bridles, 2 Log and 1 Fifth Chain, Wood Ladders, Grain Cradle; Hay by the Stack or Ton, 2 Scaps of Bees, Cook Stove, Ten-plate and Parlor Stoves, Bed and Bedding, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN N. GRAFT, Adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th day of March next, at his residence in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, about 1½ miles north-east of Fairfield, 1 mile from Eiker's Blacksmith Shop, and ¾ of a mile from the Cashtown road, the following Personal Property, viz: 2 head of first-rate WORK HORSES, (one of which is a mare with foal.) 1 Two-yearling Colt, (blooded,) 4 Milch Cows, (fresh,) 1 Durham Bull, 5 head of Young Cattle, Hogs, (among which is a brood sow,) Horse Gears, Breechbands, Cruppers, a set of Carriage Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., 1 Three-horse Wagon, (quite new,) 1 Spring Wagon, Hay Ladders, Stone Bed, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Corn Forks, Single and Double Trees, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Horse Rake, Forks, Rakes, &c.; Hay by the ton; a lot of Bacon; Cupboards, Ten-plate Stove and Drum, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEO. C. CRASS.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, half a mile north of Square Corner Post Office, and one mile from Senft's Mill, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: TWO WORK HORSES, 2 splendid Colts, (1 one-year old and 1 two years,) 4 Cows, (2 of them fresh,) 2 heavy Bulls, Young Cattle, 1 Broad-tread Three and Four-horse Wagon, Lime Bed and Feed Trough, 2 Ploughs, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Field Roller, Cultivator, Hay Ladders, 20 feet long, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Halters, Butt and Breast Chains, Cow Chains, Log Chains, Stretchers, Single and Double-trees, Horse Gears, Jack Screw, Grain Cradle, Cloverseed Cradle; Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Potatoes by the bushel, Empty Barrels, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PIUS WILL.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Feb. 4, 1861. ts*

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Oct. 22, 1860.

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y.

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.

Jan. 21, 1861. 4t GEO. ARNOLD.

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Gettysburg, Pa., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.

Aug. 13, 1860.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1860.

Commissioners' Office, Adams co., Pa.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly. We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said county, report as follows, to wit: from the 4th day of January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive:

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,		$1071 84
Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,		11079 23
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1860:		
Borough of Gettysburg,	$1386 79	
" " Quit Rents,	178 50	
Cumberland township,	1248 49	
Germany "	954 53	
Oxford "	1135 44	
Huntington "	1145 79	
Latimore "	903 95	
Hamiltonban "	1408 18	
Liberty "	657 64	
Hamilton "	908 65	
Menallen "	867 93	
Straban "	1352 50	
Franklin "	1453 37	
Conowago "	890 29	
Tyrone "	697 04	
Mountjoy "	942 16	
Mountpleasant "	1348 94	
Reading "	1130 23	
Berwick "	350 57	
Freedom "	426 31	
Union "	1254 01	
Butler "	900 84	
Berwick bor.,	192 31	
		21838 50
Loan from Bank and sundry persons,		19972 00
Abatement on State Quota,		636 68
Cash from Isaac Lightner, Sheriff, for Jury fees for 1860,		12 00
Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for Jury fees for 1860,		12 00
Cash from H. G. Wolf, for Jury fees for 1860,		4 00
Cash from M. Samson, in full for county buildings,		500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house,		164 00
Cash from Michael Rupp, for old store,		4 50
Cash from Mrs. Griest, on note of Joel Griest,		55 00
Cash from Water Company,		36 00
Cash from J. Bushey, Z. Myers and H. G. Wolf, Esqs., for coal,		21 00
Cash from Daniel Forney, fine,		5 00
Cash from Keziah Cuff, costs,		6 00
Additional tax from sundry per's, 1860,		44 70
Exonerated tax " "		125 00
Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer,		50 00
		$55637 45

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

Years.	Collectors. Bor. & Twps.	
1854.	John E. Heikes, Huntington,	$8 58
1855.	Samuel Sadler, Tyrone,	6 83
1856.	Samuel Weaver, Gettysburg,	166 84
"	" " Quit Rents,	68 94
1857.	H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,	87 75
"	" " Quit Rents,	154 12
"	John McCreary, Straban,	93 30
"	Jacob C. Pitteuturf, Tyrone,	84 82
1858.	Henry Bittle, Germany,	86 74
"	E. W. Stahle, Franklin,	328 66
"	Jacob Cashman, Mountpleasant,	316 51
1859.	Emanuel Ziegler, Gettysburg,	411 18
"	" " Quit Rents,	178 50
"	James Wilt, Huntington,	89 97
"	James Reigle, Latimore,	58 05
"	A. Hartzell,† Hamiltonban,	167 94
"	Phineas Marsden, Mountpleasant,	178 98
"	Wm. Slifer, Union,	221 98
1860.	R. D. Armor,† Gettysburg,	930 10
"	" " Quit Rents,	178 50
"	Henry Butt,† Cumberland,	688 77
"	John G. Byers,† Germany,	954 53
"	Lawrence Oaster,† Oxford,	370 44
"	Wm. B. Gardner,† Huntington,	930 66
"	Andrew Shultz,† Latimore,	813 95
"	Robert Watson,† Hamiltonban,	859 19
"	F. McIntire,† Liberty,	208 14
"	Emanuel Hull,† Hamilton,	236 10
"	Wm. Overdeer,† Menallen,	857 92
"	Peter Mackley,† Straban,	487 81
"	George Lady,† Franklin,	994 37
"	John Small,† Conowago,	637 29
"	Samuel Delap,† Tyrone,	626 04
"	Tobias H. Eckenrode,† Mountjoy,	454 93
"	Henry J. Hemler,† Mountpleasant,	1090 93
"	Emanuel Neidich,† Reading,	586 22
"	Jacob Hull,† Berwick,	49 57
"	Emanuel Wildasin, Union,	648 10
"	Aaron Wisler,† Butler,	628 73
"	Samuel Haner,† Berwick bor.,	32 31
		$15434 28

☞Freedom paid in full before settlement. Union paid in full since settlement. Those marked thus † have paid in part.

CR.

By Orders paid out as follows:

By auditing and settling public accounts,	$42 00
Wm. McClean, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit public affairs,	15 00
Printing, blanks, &c.,	443 17
Sheriff's bills of court costs,	620 75
Clerk's pay,	200 00
Abatement to collectors of 5 per cent.,	1160 74
Fox and wild cat scalps,	48 50
General jury and tip staves' pay,	1224 11
Assessors' pay,	543 40
Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners and turnkey,	551 86
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for public buildings,	245 44
Repairs at prison,	94 94
Grand jury and tip staves' pay,	346 61
Prothonotary, Register and Clerk of Sessions' fees,	322 45
Tax refunded to sundry persons,	114 92
Court Cryer's pay,	110 00
Certificates of constables' returns,	93 80
Counsel fees,	50 00
Treasurer of Alms House,	5200 00
Postage and stationery for Commissioners's office,	51 84
Notes and interest paid bank and sundry persons,	16192 85
Quit rents paid George Himes' heirs,	2 00
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	94 00
Jacob Raffensperger, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
Daniel Geiselman, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
James H. Marshall, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	201 00
Keeping prisoners at E. penitentiary,	77 42
Isaac Lightner, Sheriff, conveying prisoners to E. penitentiary,	120 00
Justices' and Constables' fees for committing vagrants,	16 89
Railroad and Express Co. for freight,	1 00
Lewis Zeitler, in full for repairs of town clock,	70 00
Removing Berwick twp. election poll,	15 25
James Dickson in trust for new twp. line,	64 00
Medical attendance on prisoners,	9 50
Painting furniture & fence at court house,	26 15
Posts and boards for fence " "	31 01
Cartage and filling lot at court house,	17 54
Adams county fire insurance company ($4 000,) on court house,	13 50
Michael Rupp, court house keeper,	25 00
David Ziegler, Jr., for shelving vaults,	10 62
Hardware, &c., for public buildings,	16 01
Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., boarding jury, 2 days,	30 00
Bedding and clothing for prison,	17 02
Gas post, pipes and fixtures for court house,	159 71
Gas company,	7 20
Press and seals for county offices,	26 25
J. M. Pittenturff, Esq., contract in full for Opossum creek bridge,	1100 00
J. M. Pittenturff, Esq., contract in part for Conowago bridge at E. Berlin,	182 00
Chritzman & Ziegler, contract in part for Conowago bridge at Dellone's mill,	526 00
Sheads & Buehler, iron registers for jail,	18 00
Directors of the Poor pay,	60 00
Officers' pay at spring election,	397 12
Do. fall do.	506 45
Do. presidential election,	526 75
Road damages and damage views,	1890 16
Repairs at bridges,	226 06
Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for summoning jurors,	81 00
Exonerations to collectors,	307 57
Collectors' fees,	1071 04
Outstanding tax and quit rents in hands of collectors,	15434 28
Treasurer's commission,	534 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2640 86
	$55637 45

In testimony that the foregoing Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures exhibited at the office of the Treasurer of said county is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books of this office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said office, at Gettysburg, the 8th day of January, 1861. [SEAL]

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.

Auditors' Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:

We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general statement of said accounts from the 4th day of January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive:

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$1071 84
Outstanding county taxes and quit rents in hands of collectors,	11079 23
Amount of county tax and quit rents assessed for 1860,	21838 50
Loans from bank and sundry persons,	19972 00
Cash from Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from H. G. Wolf, for jury fees for 1860,	4 00
Cash from M. Samson, in full for county building,	500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house,	164 00
Cash from M. Rupp, for old stove,	4 50
Do. Mrs. Griest on note of Joel Griest,	55 00
Do. Water company,	36 00
Do. Bushey, Myers and Wolf, for coal,	21 00
Do. Daniel Forney, fine,	5 00
Do. Keziah Cuff, costs,	6 00
Additional tax from sundry persons,	44 70
Exonerated tax from sundry persons,	125 00
Abatement on State quota,	636 68
Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer,	50 00
	$55637 45

CR.

By outstanding taxes for 1854,		$8 58
" " "	1855,	6 83
" " "	1856,	235 78
" " "	1857,	419 99
" " "	1858,	701 91
" " "	1859,	1306 60
" " "	1860,	12754 59
" Fees,	1855,	32 01
" "	1857,	122 30
" "	1858,	203 61
" "	1859,	691 81
" "	1860,	21 31
" Exonerations,	1855,	5 94
" "	1857,	46 76
" "	1858,	97 10
" "	1859,	157 77
Disbursements on county orders,		35648 98
Treasurer's commission,		534 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		2640 86
		$55637 45

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, commencing on the 4th day of January, 1860, and ending on the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive: that said account as settled above and entered on record in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Dollars and Eighty-six Cents, ($2,640 86,) and in outstanding taxes Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, ($15,434 28.) JOHN BRINKERHOFF, AMOS LEFEVER, HENRY DYSERT,

Feb. 4, 1861. 4t Auditors.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Horner's Mill, near the road leading from the Two Taverns to Taneytown, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February next, the following personal property, viz: ONE PAIR MULES, 2 Draught Horses, 1 Three-year old Colt, 1 One-year old Colt, 5 head of Cows, (four of them fresh,) 6 head of Young Cattle, 7 head of Sheep, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sleds, 2 Threshing Machines, Wheat Fan, 5 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Ploughs, Hay Carriage, 6 sets of Horse Gears, 1 set of Carriage Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and a variety of other farming implements.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by J. A. ORENDORFF & BRO.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, at the late residence of Peter Monfort, deceased, three miles east of Gettysburg, on the York turnpike, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 Two-yearling COLT, 3 Milch Cows, (coming to profit about the middle of March,) 8 head of Young Cattle, 12 Sheep, Harrow, nearly new, Corn Coverer, Cutting Box, Horse Rake, Single and Double Trees, Cultivator, Cloverseed Cradle, Rakes and Forks, Spreaders, Cow Chains, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. Also the half of 32¼ acres of Grain in the ground.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEORGE TATE.

Michael B. Miller, Auctioneer.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts*

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee of Conrad Myers and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignors, in Latimore township, Adams county, near York Springs, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, the following personal property, viz: 3 HORSES, 2 Cows, Young Cattle, 2 Two-horse Wagons, (one with bed, bows and cover.) Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Horse Rake, Hay Ladders, Jack Screw, Horse Gears, Saddles and Bridles, Double Shovel Ploughs, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Fifth Chain and Spreader, Forks, Rakes, and other farming implements.—Also, Hay by the ton, Posts, Shingles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HENRY MYERS, Assignee.

Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Saturday, the 16th day of February next, for the building of a Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the two last-named of the Committee, residing in Heidlersburg. JACOB BOWERS, GEO. E. STARRY, PETER YEATTS,

Jan. 28, 1861. Committee.

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNES. Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods: such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

H. G. CARR has a very fine assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞Repairing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD,

100 pounds will cover as much surface as 12 pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD,

Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.

BUCK LEAD,

Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1860, to the 14th of January, 1861, inclusive:

Amount of property insured,	$322,450
Amount of Premium Notes,	24,000
Number of Policies issued, 290.	

DR.

Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$44 16	
Cash rec'd for fees and policies,	96 55	
		$140 71

CR.

By expenses of Company for the year,	$77 92	
Amount paid Henry Ramers for loss by fire,	60 00	
		137 92
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		$2 79

Attest—James Russell, Sec'y.

Jan. 28, 1861. 3t*

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, Gettysburg, Pa., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their New and Extensive Sky-light Gallery, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.

Jan. 21, 1861.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.

Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.

Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.

Jan. 14, 1861.

Notice.

BERNARD DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Deardorff, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF,

Jan. 14, 1861. 6t Adm'r.

Notice.

SEBASTIAN WEAVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sebastian Weaver, late of Oxford twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS MARSHALL, Ex'r.

Jan. 21, 1861. 6t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, Philadelphia, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS, By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a thorough understanding of his study, unassisted by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic, 15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic, 25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic, 25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS, Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 25 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00: elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS, By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS. This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.

Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sadirons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,

May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hominy, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best article for baking,) English Cheese, and every article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg Dec. 11, 1860. 6m*

Advertisements.

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,

Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place i Baltimore.

151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Locate COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMENS OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

New & Rich

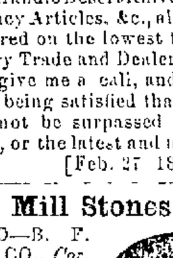
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 123 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.

Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Clove Anodyne

TOOTHACHE DROPS, CURES IN ONE MINUTE! ONLY 25 CENTS.—Clove Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen:*—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, *Dentist,*

Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 7, 1861. 1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased th Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.

April 2, 1860. 1y*

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan. Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expanses, *without any assessment,* having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushse; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored: the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,

REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of disease:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS, TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In afct, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

Independence, Preston co., Va., 6th July, '59.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me.—I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them.—Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally. [Sept. 10, 1860. 1yeow

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.

HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 14, 1859. tf

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage o the public

Nov. 2, 1860. tf

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of

A. SCOTT & SON,

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every-kind, kept at PICKING'S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys. Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book IS WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,

M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT's, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice.

JOHN MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 7, 1861 6t

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family,* having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.

Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.

Oct. 15, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Gruevelnas and Mons de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 29, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,

Perfumers to the Queen.

Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA
PECTORAL,

is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Nov. 19, 1860.

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,

Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

Advertisements.

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS.
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. 1y

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs. Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

New & Rich

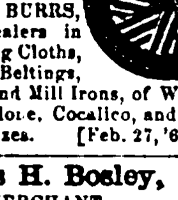
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



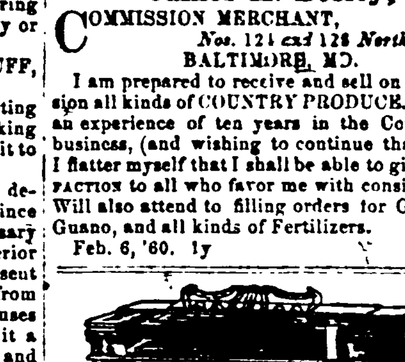
WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets*, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 128 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y



Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.
Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Clove Anodyne

TOOTHACHE DROPS, CURES IN ONE MINUTE! ONLY 25 CENTS.—Clove Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen:*—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, *Dentist,*

Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 7, 1861. 1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y*

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan. Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood. Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,
REV. S. A. B.

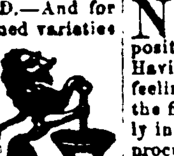
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of disease:



SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In afct, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE or SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

Independence, Preston co., Va., 6th July, '59.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me.—I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them.—Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilised nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally. [Sept. 10, 1860. 1yeow

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice; and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.

HENRY HERR, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.

Nov. 2, 1860. tf

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PICKING'S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book IS WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,

M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice.

JOHN MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 7, 1861 6t

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.

Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularise, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.

Oct. 15, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Gruevelias and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 29, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA
PECTORAL,
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Nov. 19, 1860.

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.